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PRAVDA CLAIMS U.S., NOT USSR, USES CHEMICAL ARMS

PM211539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 9

[S. Vishnevskiy "International Notes": "What Lies Behind Certain Provocations"]

[Text] During lunch in West Berlin's Steigenberger Hotel on 13 September U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig offered a foul-smelling dish of wild anti-Soviet canards. He put into propaganda circulation the flagrant, deliberatly slanderous invention to the effect that the Soviet Union and its friends are "using lethal chemicals in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan." The foreign policy department on the Potamac then hurriedly finished preparing the latest slander and is now trying to foist it on the United Nations.

The reactionary mass media are presenting Haig's fabrications as a "sensation." There is no sensation. There is only an old, musty piece of anti-Sovietism. It is no secret who is disseminating this anti-Sovietism.

We are looking at an editorial in the Washington POST published on 1 August 1974. It speaks of the "monopoly which for a whole generation special interests (that is, the military-industrial corporations--S.V.) in the Pentagon have established over the country's policy on the problem of chemical warfare." "This small chemical warfare lobby within the Pentagon," the newspaper wrote, "pretends to see a growing Soviet threat in the form of offensive chemical weapons."

From year to year the absurd fable created by the propaganda apparatus of the military-industrial complex tottered along on its cockroach feet. It was more than once knocked flat by revelations by experts across the ocean themselves. Last year an attempt to accuse the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan was an ignominious failure. Senator D. Pryor stated in September 1980: "There are no facts to confirm this accusation. Our own CIA has discovered no evidence."

Haig has evidently forgotten his predecessors' shameful fiasco and has again brought out the exposed fable. Lamenting over the "international community's concern" about the use of chemical weapons, he touched on a topic which is highly sensitive for the United States.

Why did the United States delay for 50 years over adhering to the 1925 Geneva protocol "On Banning the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Such Gases and Bacteriological Devices" and ratify it only in 1975, when its unseemly obstructiveness was on everyone's lips? Why is it to this day opposing the conclusion of a convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying them, about which the Soviet Union proposed a draft in 1972? Irrefutable facts indicate that it is the United States which is preparing for chemical warfare and has more than once used these weapons.

Haig, who served in the U.S. interventionist forces in Vietnam, obviously more than once saw the orange containers holding the so-called Agent Orange. Some 45 million liters of this poisonous chemical were sprayed over 44 percent of the jungle. Approximately 2 million Vietnamese fell victim to the "orange" weapon.

In the spring of last year the Pentagon admitted that in 1967-69 the United States used that same lethal agent in the region of the demilitarized zone in Korea.

Grenades stamped made in USA and filled with toxic chemicals are regularly found in the possession of routed gangs of mercenaries on Afghan soil. Chemical bombs are supplied from the United States to the butcher junta in El Salvador and are used in punitive operations against the freedom fighters.

That is the ignominious practice of American imperialism. But to judge from numerous reports from across the ocean, within the Pentagon still more far-reaching plans are being prepared with respect to chemical weapons. The new York TIMES indicates that the U.S. militarists demand an "increase in their capability for warfare using chemical weapons."

It is not enough for them to possess the world's biggest stockpiles of highly toxic gases like Sarin-GB and VX. The huge chemical arsenal--more than 150,000 tons of ammunition, 3 million artillery shells, several thousand bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines--is insufficient for them, you see.

In recent years the military across the ocean have been intensively stepping up the production and modernization of these weapons. Congress is lavishly financing the accelerated construction of a complex for the production of highly dangerous binary weapons at Pine Bluff (Arkansas). The subsequent erection of other plants is planned.

The militarists' appetites are growing. The Pentagon's 5-year program for the creation of new chemical weapons is estimated at $2.5 billion. However, a secret report from the military department containing a demand for this expenditure to be tripled or quadrupled--to $10 billion--has been leaked to the press.

This is the sinsiter activity which the United States is trying to conceal under cover of fables about the "Soviet threat." But that is by no means all. The U.S. secretary of state put forward the latest fabrication at a time when, under the influence of the USSR's peace initiatives, there is an increase everywhere in the trend toward serious international dialogue and productive talks with the aim of curbing the arms race. It was no accident that Haig chose as the place for his anti-Soviet insinuations the center of Europe, where there is a growing wave of mass protests against the American missile plans and the neutron bomb. With this absurd slander on the peace-loving land of the soviets he clearly intends to distract the public's attention from American plans for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile facilities, neutron weapons and chemical weapons on the European Continent. That is what lies behind the heap of false fabrications.

CIA USING JACK ANDERSON TO COVER WEAPONS PROGRAM

LD211618 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 21 Sep 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--Columnist Jack Anderson is, doubtless, in a way much of a "celebrity" in American journalism. Hardly any one of his colleagues can rival him in his obsession with the sensational. Whatever the subject he writes on in his special personal Washington POST column, he always counts on leaving the reader flabbergasted. Of people like Anderson, the Russians would say that he will spare neither his father nor mother to make his point eloquently. Recently, this Washington journalist, probably in order to enhance his reputation, related in his own "personal column" how an attempt had been made to murder him by rubbing poison into his auto's steering-wheel, upon contact with which he would have died exhibiting symptoms of a heart attack. He confided to his readers that the attempt to do him in was made because he "had made public the dirty doings of the CIA", although in Washington's journalist circles his former ties with American intelligence services are common knowledge. In the latest issue of Washington POST Jack Anderson again poses in his habitual role of the tout of the CIA misinformation.

Referring to some "classified intelligence data" (it would not be too difficult to guess who had slipped into his possession those phoney data and the idea itself), Anderson said that a certain quantity of Soviet lethal T-2 gas is kept in Cuba with a view to its potential utilisation against the USA! The analyst alleged that this "certain quantity" will "possibly be used to create some kind of a yellow rain which will bring the Americans an agonising death."

Reading such inventions, it is difficult to smother a cry of admiration: "There's a fine fellow for you! This Anderson is really a recordholder when it comes to "sensations"! The fact is that even the lowest tabloids of the U.S. yellow press have not yet invented a "yellow rain". Anderson's "sensation" suggests many other thoughts--about the "freedom of the press" in America, about the role of newsmen who have caught the eye of the CIA...

Now one only has to say why Anderson, taking his cue from the CIA, has launched his yellow sensation now. There are at least two causes for this. Firstly, the outrageously foolish invention about a "Soviet lethal gas in Cuba" has made its appearance precisely at the time when the military preparations in the United States of America are increasingly being extended to the development of chemical weapons (one is being witness to new appropriations for the Pentagon to produce new types of such weapons and to the exercises being held in these days in Western Europe to practice waging chemical warfare etc).

Another reason is also as evident: Washington is clearly trying to hide its traces and to divert attention from the new act of subversion of the American imperialism against Cuba--the use of biological weapons against the peoples of the Island of Freedom, which was recently exposed by the Government of Cuba in its statement.

ANTIWAR MOVEMENT PROMPTING U.S. 'SLANDERS'

LD212200 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 21 Sep 81

[TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko: "Slander Campaign"]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--A public movement against the threat of nuclear war and the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron weapons in West-European countries is gaining momentum in Western Europe. Mass-scale demonstrations and peace marches are taking place in West Germany, Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France and Belgium. Prominent public leaders, politicians, scientists, physicians, students and religious figures are taking part in them.

The scope and intensity of the anti-war movement have reached such proportions that the ruling circles of the West European countries can no longer dismiss it. This movement is exerting an ever growing influence on the governments and parliaments of those countries and makes them think not only about "loyalty" to the senior Atlantic partner but also about the vital interests of the peoples of their countries.

Washington well understands what a threat is posed by this movement to the plans for turning West European countries into an American thermonuclear bridgehead. To dampen the wave of the anti-American movement, which is actually directed against war, the official spokesmen for the Reagan administration are resorting to every means of political pressure and also to slander and to the bogey of the "Soviet threat". It is for this purpose that various falsehoods are infiltrated into Western Europe from the other side of the ocean. Another falsehood was published by the newspaper San Francisco EXAMINER today. A news item, obviously inspired by the U.S. secret services, claims that the wave of anti-American terrorism in West Germany is backed by the Soviet Union... The absurdity of this totally groundless claim is obvious. The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to terrorism, which cannot be said about the United States, because terrorism has long become an instrument of Washington's official policy.

Some of the more well-known acts of international terrorism perpetrated directly by the CIA or with its participation include the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the military-fascist coup in Chile which resulted in the death of President Salvador Allende; the assassination of Orlando Letelier, former Chilean foreign minister, in the United States; and preparation of attempts on the lives of the Cuban, Libyan and Panamanian leaders. The Italian press have cited numerous facts illustrating that the CIA uses both "right-wing" and "left-wing" terrorism in Italy to further its ends....

What then is the purpose of the slander campaign about the Soviet Union's "involvement" in terrorism in West Germany? It is to incite distrust and hostility for the Soviet Union and to continue pressing Armerican nuclear weapons on Western Europe behind the smokescreen of false anti-Soviet propaganda.

U.S. MUST PROVE DESIRE FOR ARMS TALKS WITH DEEDS

LD211944 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Excerpts] The turn of events on the European Continent gives cause for concern. As it is, Europe reminds one of a warship barely afloat because of the excessive weight of its arms. An additional load in the form of several hundred new American missiles and neutron weapons may well cause the ship to sink. In the objective assessment of many military experts there is a balance of strength in Europe between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries. Take medium-range nuclear missiles for instance: The Soviet Union has about 1,000 delivery systems. The NATO countries in Europe have as many. It is this balance which until recently provided a good basis for the relaxation process that the United States is now trying to upset with the connivance of its NATO allies.

The Soviet Union could have risen to the challenge and increased its nuclear arms. But it has chosen another path, one of seeking agreement on limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear arms, provided the military balance is maintained and the principles of equal security are observed to the dot.

When the Soviet Communist Party held its 26th congress last spring it confirmed its call for talks by proposing a moratorium on the stationing of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and their modernization. It would seem that those in NATO who question the existence of a balance of strength should have seized at the proposal, but it was rejected. When the Soviet Union calls for talks it tries to take the Western position into account. Although it has not increased the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country by as much as one unit in more than 10 years of modernization, it is not going to insist that their entire quantity be preserved. As Leonid Brezhnev told the leader of the British Labor Party, Michael Foot, this country can agree to cuts in the number of missiles deployed in the western regions but only if the American side takes a reasonable stand and if NATO cancels its nuclear decision. This, in a nutshell, is the Soviet approach to one of the key problems without which the race in nuclear arms cannot be contained and which concerns not only Europe.

If this problem is settled the entire world will have a better political climate. If it is not settled the world will see a new and highly dangerous round of the arms race, higher tension and a higher risk of a nuclear confrontation. The choice of road largely rests with the American administration. If it is serious about wanting talks with the Soviet Union it will have to prove this by deeds.

MORE ON PONOMAREV EAST-WEST ARMS BALANCE ARTICLE

LD211902 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep, TASS--"The struggle for peace will not be an easy one, but it can and must be won," writes Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He has written an article in the October issue of the journal THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA; published in English as WORLD MARXIST REVIEW] published here.

Comparing the Soviet documents and statements by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state with the statements of the U.S. President and of other officials of the U.S. administration, Boris Ponomarev leads the reader to the conclusion that "the growing military threat emanates precisely from imperialism, from Washington and from the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. This is a threat not only to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, but to all states, the peoples of the whole world.

The article stresses that the course of undermining detente, which is being pursued by the United States is organic to imperialism. The development of the military-industrial complex, the desire on the part of imperialism to preserve or to restore its domination over regions rich in raw materials, the attempts to arrest the national-liberation movement and to prevent radical social changes--these are factors underlying this course.

"The special hatred of the imperialist circles," the article says, "is caused by the existence and growth of the socialist system, of the Soviet Union as its chief bulwark and the main obstacle for imperialism in its attempts to restore its world domination. Hence--its policy 'from positions of strength', all kinds of doctrines--changing in time but not in their essence--of 'massive retaliation', of 'rolling back' etc, military blackmail and the whipping up of the arms race in the hope, among other things, to economically 'wear-out' socialism, to undermine its social stability. At the same time this means a meterial preparation of war and creates a real threat of a world nuclear war which would spell catastrophe to the whole of civilization."

Boris Ponomarev writes that the false assertions about a "Soviet military threat" are an "ideological, propagandist cover-up for the policy of war preparations." "This ill-intentioned and dangerous myth has nothing in common with the real state of affairs, with facts," the author points out. "As has been once again demonstrated by the meetings held in summer in the Crimea by Leonid Brezhnev with the leaders of fraternal parties and countries, the socialist states consider that the relations between countries of the different social systems must be built on the principles of peaceful coexistence which presupposes a reduction in the level of military confrontation, continuous constructive dialogue and the development of peaceful co-operation."

Although the Soviet Union is forced to spend huge means on defense, the initiator of this race "has always been the USA and the aggressive NATO circles," the article says.

Boris Ponomarev refutes the assertions of Western propaganda that the Soviet Union has allegedly "upset" in its favour the parity in the field of medium-range missile-nuclear means in Europe. "These assertions are based on falsifications passed around by the Pentagon," the author says.

"For already a number of years in Europe there has been a rough parity--about 1,000 carriers of this weapon on each side, with both sides carrying out modernization within the framework of this balance. In carrying out modernization of its missiles, the USSR tries to see to it that the parity is preserved: The radius of the new missiles remains the same as in the old ones, the overall pay-load even declines, while the quanitity of carriers remains the same, since with the introduction into the combat potential of one new missile, one or two old missiles are removed to be dismantled and not to be deployed in other areas."

The article stresses that the parity will be effectively upset if Washington manages to impose upon Western Europe about 600 new missiles since the American medium-range nuclear means are capable of reaching Soviet territory while the respective Soviet missiles do not reach the territory of the United States.

The author further writes to say that the salvation of mankind from the countless ordeals of a third world war now has to do with the fact that there exists the world of socialism, "for which the preservation of peace, the policy of peace are the only ones and organic." In explaining why socialism and peace are indivisible, he points out that the full-fledged development of the socialist system "is best of all served by peaceful conditions." The peace-loving nature of the socialist states rests also "on the absence in the socialist society of classes and strata interested in external expansion and in cashing in on military preparations." The socialist countries have no incentives to strive by force for sources of energy and raw materials: They possess their own enormous natural wealth.

The communists are confident, Ponomarev writes further, "that in the long run all the peoples will come to socialism. But they reject in the most resolute manner the idea about 'the export of revolution.'"

The author also recalls that all the education work of the CPSU is aimed at respect for national independence of other peoples, and propaganda of war is forbidden in the USSR by its constitution.

Besides socialism, the article says further, there operate other major factors of peace, among which "increasingly notable and influential is becoming the policy of the new independent states of Africa, Asia and Latin America." A major part of the potential of the world has been and still is constituted by the anti-war movement which, as is demonstrated by the recent events, is growing stronger and broader. The author points to the important role of the working class, the trade union movement and the scientists in the struggle for peace. Noting that "socialists, social-democrats and labourites have come to take more clear cut positions in favour of detente," Boris Ponomarev considers at the same time that, taking account of the possibilities of social-democracy, "it could do more in this direction."

The article stresses that of important significance in the struggle for a radical improvement of the international situation is the appeal adopted in June of this year by the USSR Supreme Soviet, "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." It has demonstrated that the Soviet Union "stands not just for negotiations, but for negotiations which are constructive and with positive results, not just for fixing the existing military-strategic parity but for lowering and significantly reducing the level of the military potentials in confrontation."

"The peace can be assured and consolidated if the entire potential of the peace is realized, if all the factors of peace are brought into action," Boris Ponomarev writes. He points to the need for creating an "all-embracing anti-war coalition that would include the activities of the broadest possible strata of population, the broadest possible gamut of political forces."

Describing as illusory the NATO plans based on the assumption that a "pre-emptive strike" can allegedly forestall a retaliatory strike, the author stresses that the "lethal breath of a nuclear war will not spare a single continent or people."

"Life has shown that the tycoons of the military-industrial complex and their representatives in the U.S. administration do not wish to take account of the will of the peoples for peace," the article says in conclusion. "That is why it must be made clear to these warmongers that they bear a heavy responsibility for the trials and tribulations threatening mankind." One ought to recall resolutely the fact that the instigators of the Second World War "were declared war criminals and got the punishment they deserved."

ZHURKIN ON RESPONSE TO NEUTRON WEAPON, DEPLOYMENT

LD21830 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 20 Sep 81

["Request Interview" hosted by Aleksandr Gurnov]

[Excerpts] Hello and welcome to this program. Our interview which has been prepared as usual in reply to our listeners' questions is today with Prof Vitaliy Zhurkin, a prominent Soviet scholar and public figure. Professor Zhurkin is an expert on international relations and he specializes in particular in Soviet-American relations.

So today we shall concentrate on the Soviet reaction to some of the latest moves of the U.S. administration and to some latest pronouncements by the leading Washington officials which we shall be considering together with our guest Professor Zhurkin.

[Zhurkin] If the United States Armed Forces are equipped with neutron weapons, and if these weapons are introduced into Europe, the Soviet Union will take all the necessary measures to redress the strategic balance of strength.

[Question] Can these measures include a decision to develop a Soviet neutron weapon capability?

[Answer] Yes, that's correct. If the American side imposes on the rest of the world a new round of the arms race, a race in neutron weapons, I think the Soviet side will have to take that decision. And as for the practical possibility of developing any equivalent weapon by the Soviet side, one must bear in mind that there exists no neutron bomb secret. Despite the fact that this weapon was developed in the United States only recently, the main principles it involves have been formulated back in the fifties and our scientists know them. So I want to make it quite clear, that if necessary, the Soviet side is quite capable of launching the production of its own neutron arms. However, we still adhere to our previous policy in this matter and we believe that neutron weapons have to be banned.

[Question] But don't you interpret the U.S. decision to launch the full-scale production of neutron weapons as a [words indistinct] to have talks?

[Answer] Well, it's really hard for me to say what the American side has in its mind, but to my mind this latest move fits very well into a whole series of measures that was taken over the past several years by the outgoing United States administration and the Reagan administration now. It cannot be ruled out, either, that the latest U.S. move was made in a bid to distract international public attention from the campaign against the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles on European soil. And the American side may also regard its neutron weapon as some additional bargaining point at any future talks. But all these calculations are quite unfounded and can only obstruct the road to Soviet-American talks.

[Question] Washington officials are also saying that adding neutron weapons to the existing weapons stocks can even reduce the risk of a nuclear war. Many people, of course, say that this doesn't make sense. What can you say about that?

[Answer] Well, I think I agree with the latter view. I think the neutron bomb heightens the risk of a nuclear war and not reduces this risk.

[Question] But don't you think that the massive campain of protest against neutron weapons means that the public has become more or less reconciled to the earlier and familiar types of nuclear weapons?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. And our country's stand on this has always been very clear.

W. EUROPEAN VIEWS ON ARMS REDUCTIONS TALKS SEEN

LD190932 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 19 Sep 81

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Bogochev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Michael Foot, leader of the British Labour Party, and Denis Healey, his deputy, has evoked much interest throughout the world. The mass media are commenting particularly extensively on Leonid Brezhnev's explicit clarifications of the Soviet Union's attitude to medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES reports on the meeting in Moscow and stresses that Leonid Brezhnev seeks constructive talks. The West German newspaper SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG emphasizes that the participants in the meeting believe that the present-day aggravation of international tension can be overcome. "Leonid Brezhnev expressed the opinion that, given goodwill, it is possible to resolve the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe," the Japanese newspaper ASAHI points out. According to the London TIMES, Michael Foot characterized his talks with Leonid Brezhnev as a major move in the process of arms reduction. At the same time BBC believes that certain Western politicians, including U.S. President Reagan, do not share Foot's enthusiasm over the prospects of the talks.

Analyzing the latest statements of the leaders of the U.S. administration with regard to medium-range nuclear missiles, we cannot fail to notice their controversial character. For instance, speaking in Bonn, Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, said that, given certain conditions, the United States did not rule out the possibility that the decision to deploy cruises and Pershings in Western Europe would be withdrawn. In West Berlin, however, Haig stated that the talks on medium-range missiles could only be successful if NATO continued carrying through its plans to modernize its theatre nuclear forces. Compelled to reckon with Western public opinion, Haig stressed in one of his speeches the decisive role of equilibrium in the situation in Europe. At the same time another member of the Reagan Cabinet, Richard Allan, the president's national security adviser, demanded in his Washington speech that the United States should restore its military superiority.

A WALL STREET JOURNAL commentator has observed that the West Europeans are unnerved and worried by the fact that the United States seems to view talks on medium-range missiles as useless and believes them to be nothing but political camouflage for the deployment of new American weapons. The commentator points out that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was rather puzzled when he heard nuclear arms talks referred to in Washington as "Christmas frills".

Incidentally, Schmidt has also had on more than one occasion during the recent days to gloss over the attitude of his American partners in NATO with regard to nuclear arms, an attitude causing outrage in West Germany. During Haig's visit to West Germany Helmut Schmidt wrote in an article published in the journal GEWERKSCHAFTILICHE MONATSHEFTE that, if the Soviet Union decided to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in the course of the talks, there would be a chance of the United States going back on its decision to deploy new missile systems in Europe. Schmidt tried to prove that his viewpoint reflected the attitude of the United States as well.

Contrary to the indubitably bellicose statements of Washington officials about their striving for "military superiority", the West German chancellor states on many occasions that the West cannot view the achievement of military superiority in Eruope as its objective.

It follows from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the speeches of Leonid Brezhnev that the militarist situation in Europe can only be stabilized on the basis of the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. The hopes of certain Western leaders that the Soviet Union can be forced to unilaterally cut back its defence potential by deployments of new U.S. medium-range missiles and the upsetting of the existing balance of forces in Europe are totally absurd. The level of dangerous military confrontation in Europe can only be lowered by means of serious talks on the basis of goodwill.

UK LABOR PARTY HEAD ON TALKS WITH BREZHNEV ON ARMS

LD192122 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpt] We begin this edition of people and events with our regular interview. As you have heard in the news, on 17 September General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev met in the Kremlin with Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labor Party of Great Britain, and his deputy, Denis Healey. Soon after the meeting Aleksandr Barabeychik asked Michael Foot to answer a few questions concerning the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Foot, how would you describe the context and general t e of your discussions with President Brezhnev this morning?

[Answer] Well, nobody could be present at those discussions without coming to the conclusion that President Brezhnev, and I am sure he speaks for all the others that we have met, is eager to have genuine negotiations on disarmament. I am sure that he is deeply concerned about the nuclear peril and the nuclear arms race as we are deeply concerned.

He expresses that concern most forcibly and he is making proposals for the way in which we can overcome it and anyone who listened to him and heard what he had to say must come away thinking well, he wants to get those negotiations going, and we certainly want to assist in that purpose.

[Question] There is no more urgent task facing our peoples than that of fighting the menace of a new war. What is the approach of the British Labor Party to solving this problem?

[Answer] Well, what we want to do is to get these negotiations going. But of course we did have many common interests in these matters, between the Labor Party and the Soviet Government. For example, we in the Lab r Party were strongly in favor of ratifying SALT II and of those negotiations being brought to a proper conclusion. And if the Labor Government had remained in office we would certainly have used our influence with the Americans to try and get them to ratify that treaty. We still hope that it will be ratified and indeed, President Brezhnev laid very considerable stress upon it at the discussions we had, and so we will renew our efforts to secure it. Now, that is only a partial agreement. I know it doesn't solve the problem, but it is a step in the right direction and is certainly one that is in full accord with the view of the Labor Party.

Then there are some other matters on which we are in general accord. The development of the neutron bomb; we are opposed as a party to the development of the neutron bomb. We think it's wrong that the United States Government should proceed with it. We've stated that view on many occasions and we state it again here now.

Then also we do not accept the view expressed in some quarters that there could be such a thing as a limited nuclear war. Some people have envisaged a limited nuclear war in Europe. Well, we think that's an impossibility and we think that it's dangerous that people should think in those terms and so we have some common approach on that subject too.

Then, we do not accept the idea that either of the super powers should seek to gain superiority over the other and that is a view that President Brezhnev expressed to me and we fully concur with it. Indeed there are (?some), many in the United States who would also say that they concur with it, but what we have got to try and do is to translate that expression into actual reality, and that's where the negotiations come in and that's why we want to get real negotiations going.

If we can get them going on the position of these weapons in Europe, well then it can spread to these further, more general discussions on nuclear arms as a whole.

HAIG SPEECH AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CRITICIZED

LD212230 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 21 Sep 81

[TASS correspondent's report]

[Text] New York, 21 Sep, TASS --The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig spoke on Monday at a plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly, starting his speech by stating the U.S. commitment to the UN ideals of a lasting peace and the inadmissiblity of resolving international disputes through the use of force. However, the words about such a "commitment" hide unprecedented military preparations by Washington, the whipping up by it of tensions and organization of direct armed provocations. The U.S. position is responsible for the continuance of tensions in the Middle East and in south-west Asia. South African racists continue their rampages on Namibian soil, while pro-American junta is trampling underfoot the rights of the Salvadoran people.

Advocating "in principle" control in the field of armaments, Haig hastened to state that the international community "exaggerated" the favourable consequences of the talks on limiting strategic weapons, by which he probably intended to justify the delaying by the United States of the resumption of these negotiations called upon to become an effective means for containing the nuclear arms race.

Regarding the Soviet Union, Haig accused it of "violating the territorial integrity of Afghanistan", although, as is borne out by facts, it is not the USSR but the United States that is interfering in the internal affairs of that country, arming and (?infiltrating) bandits into Afghanistan, and preventing a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the proposals of the government of that country.

"The American plan for the Caribbean basin" was presented by Haig to the session as "contributing to economic progress." However, what is in effect at issue, is Washington's desire to establish its outpost in the Caribbean region.

The state secretary also spoke about the so-called "new approach" on the part of Washington to the process of development in the Third World countries. In effect he called on them to open wider the doors to imperialist monopolies. He said that the general aim was to stimulate national and international private investments.

Irritation was heard in Haig's speech over the fact that many developing nations refuse to accept the economic model imposed upon them by the West.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH WALDHEIM, VIEWS UNGA SESSION

LD211642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 21 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has met UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. They discussed during their talk various aspects of the proceedings of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Kurt Waldheim gave a luncheon in honour of Andrey Gromyko.

GROMYKO, CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK MEET AT UN

LD220818 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 22 Sep, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. The sides pointed to the importance of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, their recent conversation in the Crimea for the deepening of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for the deepening of friendship of the peoples of the two countries. That conversation gave a new impetus to further successful development of cooperation in the spirit of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

When international problems were discussed, Andrey Gromyko and Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed to the need of preservation and further deepening of the relaxation of international tension, of the lowering of the level of military confrontation, radical improvement of the international political climate. The ministers proclaimed the utter resolve of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to consistently implement the constructive proposals contained in the peace programme for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, the programme that is shared by fraternal socialist countries and is met with the understanding of different political circles and broad international public.

The ministers also discussed a number of questions related to the agenda of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The conversation passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON U.S., SOVIET UN ROLES

PM211029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "Lofty Responsibility"]

[Text] For many years now the second half of September in the international political calendar has begun with the opening of a UN General Assembly session. This is not just a tradition. The significance of the world's most representative forum, in whose activity practically all the world's states participate, has not diminished with the passage of time but has increased. As a rule, the General Assembly discusses questions concerning the public of many countries.

The broad exchange of opinions at the 36th UN General Assembly session, opening Tuesday, will make it possible, as before, to draw up a political balance sheet of the past year's international relations and to discuss the main focal problems on whose solutions mankind's future depends. There will also be an examination of specific proposals on the most diverse issues which have been discussed in committees. All this is the basis for seeking a general approach to the solution of urgent problems.

The most serious of these problems is that of reducing the danger of war and preserving and consolidating peace. Recent events attest to the fact that in various world regions a process of destabilization of interstate relations and a dangerous increase in the level of tension is in progress. The present UN General Assembly session was preceded by Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon and the Pretoria regime's intervention against Angola. The connivance and, frequently, incitement offered to the aggressors by Washington and its policy of immoderately increasing its military potential are increasing international tension. The dangerous U.S. foreign policy course is borne out by the doctrine of the "permissibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear war adopted by the White House and by the decision to produce the neutron weapon.

There are over 120 questions on the present session's preliminary agenda. The majority are of a general nature and are of interest to many, if not all, states. The questions submitted also include those in whose solution only individual countries are interested. This broad approach to the agenda expressed the universal nature of the United Nations and the member countries' desire to take into account the interests of all states and give them every possible aid.

Of course, the greatest attention is being paid to the problems which are the main ones in the United Nations' activity and which have decisive significance for maintaining international security and developing equal, mutually advantageous cooperation among states. The fundamental, basic, task for the United Nations is the one enshrined in the Charter, "...sparing future generations the calamities of war." To implement this task, the noblest of all those facing the peoples, the United Nations has done a great deal in the past 36 years. But even more must be done now. This puts special responsibility on the participants in the present session.

The struggle between the forces advocating the settlement of conflict situations through talks and the halting of the nuclear madness on the one hand, and those circles which are steering an aggressive course and trying to bring pressure to bear on the socialist and developing countries by stepping up military confrontation on the other, has now become maybe keener than ever. The Soviet Union has always advocated and continues invariably to advocate the consolidation of peace, the removal of the threat of nuclear war from the peoples and the continuation of the policy of detente. This basic strategic concept of the Soviet Union was confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress put forward specific proposals whose implementation would make it possible to build confidence among states and get things moving on the problem of nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy based on international dialogue, on talks without diktat and on respect for the sides' equality and security is expressed in the initiatives submitted for the examination of the world community. The most recent is the proposal regarding the intolerability of militarizing space. The draft treaty on banning the deployment of weapons of any type in space, submitted by the Soviet Union, is aimed at ensuring that space remains permanently clear, free from any weapons, that it does not become a new arena for the arms race or a source of the aggravation of relations between states. That this is an absolutely real danger is borne out by the Pentagon's plans for the deployment of laser and other weapons on U.S. satellites.

The UN General Assembly has adopted a number of decisions in recent years on questions of disarmament and the building of confidence among states. These decisions include the resolution on the need to halt the nuclear arms race. However, matters have gone no further. The main reason for this situation is that the United States and some of its allies are ignoring the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and are creating every sort of obstacle on the path of their implementation. Thus, for instance, every sort of barrier is being erected on the path of the implementation of the socialist countries' joint proposal on halting the production of nuclear weapons and reducing stockpiles of these weapons right up to their total elimination--a proposal submitted 2 years ago.

The last UN General Assembly session urged the USSR and the United States not to defer the entry into force of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty and to continue the SALT talks because "it is not their national interests (of the USSR and the United States--editor) which are at stake on this issue but also the vital interests of all peoples." Washington refused to heed the world community's opinion and has violated the accord which had been reached.

Unfortunately this has happened frequently. Through the fault of the United States talks on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests initiated in 1977 between the USSR, the United States and Britain were broken off. Washington also broke off the talks on reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean and on other important issues.

The imperialist forces are grossly violating UN decisions and international norms and are encouraging their clients to act similarly. It is largely for that reason that Israel's provocative actions against the Arab countries, primarily against Lebanon, and Pretoria's aggression against Angola became possible. The disregarding of UN resolutions and the refusal to take into account the will of the overwhelming majority of its members is a challenge to world public opinion. At the same time it is a dangerous path leading to the intensification of disputes between states and to confrontation.

The United Nations' influence and authority are also weakened because the discussion of questions of great significance for preserving peace and strengthening security are being dragged out. The assembly has been discussing for several years now the Soviet proposal on the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. Although the need to conclude such a treaty and its undoubted benefit are absolutely obvious, the debates are continuing. Matters are the same with respect to another important Soviet proposal: the reduction of military budgets. A positive solution to this problem would not only help reduce the danger of war but would also considerably help the developing countries to strengthen their economy. Questions of banning chemical weapons and new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and questions of strengthening guarantees of the nonnuclear states' security also await solution.

The proposal to convene a special Security Council session with the participation of top state leaders to seek keys to the normalization of the international situation--a proposal heard at the 26th CPSU Congress--is an initiative of important significance.

Many of the questions on the preliminary agenda are linked with international conflicts which already exist. Some of them have been dragging on for many years. Such is the conflict in the Near East, where a very dangerous situation has taken shape as a result of Israel's shameless actions.

The General Assembly and the Security Council have adopted many decisions which should have restored justice and calm in this part of the world. But the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of Israel, which is illegally holding on to the seized Arab territories, is continuing with full support from the United States. Israel no longer conceals its intention to annex the occupied territories and create a "great Israel." Under such circumstances the General Assembly cannot fail to condemn Israel's expansionist policy and cannot fail to support the Arab peoples' just struggle for independence.

The United Nations can do a great deal to curb the Pretoria regime's aggression against neighboring countries and to implement the hopes of the people of Namibia. On the eve of the opening of the 36th UN General Assembly session in New York a special extraordinary session was held which discussed the situation in Namibia. The overwhelming majority of delegates spoke of the illegality and inadmissibility of the Pretoria regime's further occupation of Namibia and denounced the South African troops' invasion of Angolan territory. At the same time the United States and certain Western countries tried to somehow justify these actions and sought to perpetuate colonial control over the Namibian people. The time has come to decide that Namibia should be granted full independence most speedily on the basis of the preservation of the country's unity and territorial integrity and the transfer of power to the South West African People's Organization--the Namibian people's true representative.

The United States and some of its allies and China are trying to distract the delegations' attention from the most urgent questions of the present day and are seeking to use the UN General Assembly for their own unseemly objectives. That explains the desire to include blatantly provocative questions on the agenda. One of these is the so-called "Afghan question." Another is the "Kampuchean question." We can understand why the enemies of the new Afghanistan and the new Kampuchea are acting this way. They are guided by the desire to cause the greatest harm to these country's peoples. But what has this to do with the General Assembly, whose activity should be imbued with a spirit of cooperation?

Nor are the attempts to alter the internal structure of the United Nations and the mechanism of the organization's functioning helping fruitful cooperation. The principle of the unanimity of the permanent Security Council members, its composition and decision-making practice have been time-tested and have shown their vitality. It is not the Charter's revision but its strict observance which is the guarantee of the United Nations' normal activity.

The peoples expect from the United Nations and active struggle to reduce the danger of war, mitigate the nuclear threat and strengthen peace.

SARKISOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR HAVANA IPU MEETING

PM210837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation from the USSR Parliamentary Group headed by B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Havana on 12 September to take part in the 68th conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU]. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.K. Akulintsev, E.G. Gafruzhanov, Yu.A. Izrael, N.A. Logachev and V.V. Sakalauskas.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, and other officials and by L.F. Vasquez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR.

Cuban CP Official Meets Group

LD191508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received the USSR parliamentary delegation headed by Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Havana. The Soviet delegation is attending the 68th conference of the Interparliamentary Union which is taking place in Cuba.

MARCHUK OPENS EUROPEAN FUSION CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

PM180939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Toward Fusion Power"]

[Text] Mastery of fusion power is among the most alluring prospects opening up before mankind thanks to the successes of science in the sphere of plasma physics. Researches are very close to creating industrial installations [teknicheskiye ustroystva] exploiting one of the most promising energy sources--the reaction of nuclear fusion at extremely high temperatures.

The 10th European conference on controlled nuclear fusion and plasma physics opened on 14 September in Moscow. The participants in this representative forum applauded the greetings message from the USSR Council of Ministers, which was read out by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Along with European scientists, colleagues from the United States, Japan, Australia, India and other countries of the world have come to Moscow to take part in the conference. They are to discuss the state of current research and analyze different problem-solving approaches and the successes scored in the world's science laboratories.

Soviet scientists and engineers have made a tremendous contribution to the development of fusion research. They have suggested one of the most promising roads to controlled fusion, which is associated with installations of the Tokamak type. This principle has been adopted by researchers in the United States, Japan and a number of European countries, whose specialists are nearing their initial goal--the creation of so-called demonstration reactors.

Soviet science's successes in this sphere are common knowledge. Representatives of world-renowned scientific centers such as the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, the USSR Academy of Sciences P.N. Lebedev Physics Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Nuclear Physics will be presenting the results of their research at the conference.

The conference will last until 19 September.

U.S. FROM 'WARLIKE RHETORIC TO ACTION'

PM171037 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 37, 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "From Rhetoric to Provocations"]

[Text] Many people in our world are shocked by the warlike rhetoric of representatives of the Washington administration. Were everything confined to mere phraseology, it would be half a problem. The fullblown problem is that Washington is making the transition from rhetoric in the psychological warfare style to action, to "muscle-flexing" to saber-rattling to a trial of strength, to actions that, from the viewpoint of international law, cannot be interpreted other than as acts of international terrorism.

Let us look at the facts.

The Washington leaders have themselves admitted that they coolly and carefully planned the piratical attacks on Libyan air force planes. In this way Washington clearly intimated that, together with Israel, which not long before the Pentagon's anti-Libyan provocation had perpetrated the terrorist raid on Baghdad, it was going to safeguard its "vital interests" in the Near and Middle East by force if necessary.

The situation in the Caribbean is similar. The Pentagon "hawks" are hovering around Cuba. They are threatening it with a naval blockade. They want to "punish" it the way they did Libya. The island of Grenada is menaced by a U.S. military invasion. Attempts are being made to destabilize the regime in Guyana. They are trying to scare the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala with militarist rehearsals.

The Pentagon is behaving provocatively on the Korean Peninsula. American reconnaissance aircraft are regularly overflying DPRK territory. Pyongyang has only to express resolute opposition to the Pentagon's "right" to intrude into a sovereign country's airspace for Washington to begin threatening "repressive action." They have even begun saying that the United States "may strike" against the DPRK. That is the limit, as the saying goes.

Are all these incidents not reminiscent of, say, the impudent spy flight over the Soviet Union by the American U-2, the Pentagon's provocation in the Bay of Pigs and many other adventurist U.S. actions in the postwar years? Even Italian Defense Minister L. Lagorio was unable to keep himself from likening the White House's behavior to the lunacy of a man who decides to smoke a cigarette in a dynamite warehouse.

Washington is not only acting itself: It is acting through the agency of others. The most recent example is Pretoria's aggression against Angola. That attack only became possible thanks to Washington's ostentatious economic, political and military support for the criminal facist South African regime.

Some people in the West regard these incidents as "accidental." But do not too many "accidents" happen through the fault of the United States? When "accidents" recur, they become the rule. It has to be said that Washington is steering a course toward resuming Dulles' practice of brinkmanship.

Why is this? After the defeat in Indochina, after the Watergate scandal, after the abortive attempt to free the American hostages in Iran by force, the United States intends to get a kind of revenge, to "rehabilitate" itself, to shrug off it "inferiority complex" and to appear before its own and the world public surrounded by a real aura of power, "flexing its muscles and trying to look menacing in the confrontation with the Soviet Union" (The Washington Post).

However, all this is not intended only for the USSR, on which they are trying to make an impression by demonstrations of power and bellicosity. Washington would like in this way to compensate for the weakening of its position and the loss of its former influence in the Western alliance.

It is before that alliance that it is flexing its militarist biceps as a reminder of who's who in NATO and in the Western world and in an attempt essentially to confine the allies to barracks and place them in a state of prewar mobilization readiness. In such an atmosphere it is easier for Washington to issue orders.

"Military might...is no substitute for diplomacy," U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig declares. But where is this American diplomacy? By gambling mainly on force and disregarding opportunities for peace talks and for the solution of conflicts by political means, they are turning diplomacy into the handmaiden of military might.

If the world today increasingly reeks of powder, the blame and the entire responsibility for this lie entirely with the United States. If we want to breathe the air of a peaceful life, we must do everything in our power to try to dispel the thickening militarist pall over the world. That is what the Soviet Union is urging in proposing constructive talks on all urgent problems of our time.

WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATION PROTESTS REAGAN POLICIES

LD211332 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 21 Sep 81

[TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov: "Reagan Under Critical Fire"]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--President Ronald Reagan has met with a crisis in his home and foreign policy far earlier than expected. He has been in power for only 8 months and trade union members took to the streets to express their protest. This conclusion is drawn in the United States from the half a million strong demonstration, unprecedented since the time of the Vietnam war, in Washington on September 19. The demonstration was sponsored by more than 200 public organizations, including the major AFL-CIO trade union organization. The fact that not only members of black American, anti-war, women's and youth organizations, but also workers, took part in the demonstration on that day is a source of particular concern for the Reagan administration. But why did they criticise not only the socio-economic, but also the foreign policy of the United States? An answer to this question should be looked for in the mounting wave of discontent in that country with Washington's dangerous militaristic policy. The Reagan administration is known to have almost doubled its military spending and is planning to appropriate the vast sum of $1.5 billion on military purposes in the course of 5 years. This is almost as much as the United States has spent on military purposes over the last 20 years.

Although the administration promised that such enormous military spendings would "boost" the economy of the United States and provide for the Americans both cannons and butter, but, in actual fact, the economy of the United States has begun faltering and creeping into recession under the heavy burden of the arms race. There are more than 10 million unemployed in the country, inflation is gaining momentum, the rate of decline of real incomes has reached 5-6 percent a year, the working sections of the population are getting impoverished.

The U.S. administration has steeply cut appropriations on socio-economic programmes for the benefit of military corporations, while leaving unaffected, as a matter of fact, the unproductive military spendings. In the 1982 fiscal year, which is starting on October 1, the former will be axed by a total of more than $50 billion, including pensions, subsidies to cities, etc. It is planned to sack 75,000 civil servants. Even disabled persons and retarded children will be affected by the cuts. The programmes for the education of the latter are to be considerably reduced, which is a disgrace!

In pursuing its unpopular policy the U.S. administration is infringing upon trade union rights, as witnessed by the relentless victimisation of the striking air traffic controllers. The NBC television company has described the demonstrations on September 19 as a symbol of the loss of confidence in President Reagan by the masses of the working people, but have only the working people lost confidence in the President?

Observers believe that these demonstrations may give rise to a broad anti-Reagan coalition, which will unite the Democratic Party with the organized labour movement and influence at least the positions of the congressmen and senators, both Democrats and some Republicans, who until now obediently followed the administration's policy. It may be not accidental that even the leader of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives Robert Michael said that Reagan's programme of balancing the budget by purely symbolic cuts in military spendings, will be very difficult to drag through the Congress. The atmosphere of euphoria in Reagan's camp has begun subsiding, the ABC television company said. Reagan's aides fear that distrust in his programme will spread over the country at a rapid rate. There are sound reasons for such apprehensions.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA ON WHITE HOUSE-CIA 'FRICTION'

PM210853 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 11 September carries on page 7 a 3,000-word dispatch entitled "At Each Other's Throat; A Word or Two About the Case of the CIA Director" from Melor Sturua. He discusses the allegedly traditional power struggle between the White House and the U.S. intelligence establishment--the "old boy network"--over the appointment of CIA Director Casey against the background of the White House's "determined and direct interference" to ensure that CIA Director Casey survived the recent malpractices scandal and of calls for his resignation from members of the "old boy network" aggrieved at his appointment in preference to Vice Adm Bobby Inman.

U.S.-PAKISTAN ARMS DEAL PART OF GLOBAL PLAN

PM211135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Becoming a U.S. Bridgehead"]

[Text] New York, 17 Sep--It has become known in UN circles that during the recent visit by J. Buckley, U.S. under secretary of state, to Islamabad there was continued discussion of questions of U.S. deliveries of American arms to Pakistan and of the implementation of the Pakistani-American agreement on that score.

Washington's envoy, it is asserted here, stressed that a decision on the question of the Pakistani-American deal in the U.S. Congress "will not meet with great difficulties," since the United States regards it as one task in the buildup of American military might, in accordance with its global interests.

Among other questions relating to this agreement, the American side insists on Pakistan's making its territory available for the siting of American military bases, and also on its granting American warships the right to call at a Pakistani port.

The United States, according to the same sources, insisted that Pakistan step up the dispatch of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan from its territory. In this connection the point was raised that Islamabad must not agree to a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation or to the talks proposed by the DRA Government on this question.

Washington's course aimed at the accelerated militarization of Pakistan is directly associated by people here with the U.S. ruling circles' intention of continuing the policy of using Pakistani territory in their own military-strategic plans in the region and above all for waging the undeclared war against the DRA.

PRC FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED AS 'PROIMPERIALIST'

OW191421 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Radio talk by Loshev: "Imperialism Is the Enemy of the Peoples of Various Countries"]

[Excerpts] The 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee reaffirmed that the Chinese leaders at present will remain loyal to the so-called Mao Zedong Thought. However, taking into consideration that the essence of this so-called thought in opposing socialism and Leninism is well-known to the Chinese people, the Chinese leaders at present cannot but make some revisions in this thought. In the meantime, the Mao Zedong Thought--that is, the line worked out on the basis of this thought--still goes against scientific socialism.

In this regard, Soviet philosopher and newspaper reporter Loshev, who analyzed the policy adopted by the Chinese leadership in maintaining close ties with imperialism, says:

Facts have proved that the foreign policy of the Chinese leadership is proimperialist. The statement of the Chinese leaders about China's loyalty to the anti-imperialist cause, as reported in the resolution of the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum, is only idle talk. In essence, instead of struggling against U.S. imperialists and other imperialists, the Chinese leaders continue to carry out Mao Zedong's line in foreign affairs and actively collude with the imperialists. The relationship between the Chinese leaders and those in power in the imperialist countries cannot be defended with the excuse that "such relations are maintained for the purpose of implementing the peaceful coexistence policy."

The Chinese leaders have actually abolished the slogan calling for the exposing of U.S. imperialists as well as the real danger that comes from U.S. imperialism. What merits attention is the fact that the Chinese propaganda media support U.S. President Reagan's decision on the production of the most barbarous weapon of mass destruction--the neutron bomb. The Chinese leaders and their propaganda machine have voiced support at a time when the movement in protest of Reagan's decision is gaining momentum with each passing day on all continents.

Also, peaceful coexistence usually manifests itself in trade, economic and cultural ties between socialist nations and capitalist nations. At the same time, socialist nations continuously strengthen their ties among themselves instead of drifting apart. However, the Chinese leaders have onesidedly changed China's course to side with the capitalist world in economic affairs.

The imperialists' terms for their loans to China are extremely harsh. The average period for loan repayment is only years with the annual interest rate as high as 10 percent. Now, China will soon have to pay a considerably large amount of interest because it owes capitalist countries nearly $30 billion.

There will be even graver consequences for Chinese leaders' support to the U.S. military presence in Asia. Only people who are blind will fail to see the semicircle formed by U.S. military bases encircling China ring upon ring. All these military bases are built to deal with China.

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS PARTY HONORING LU XUN

OW171858 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] A grand evening party was held at the House of Friendship With the People of Foreign Countries in Moscow on 17 September to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Chinese Writer Lu Xun. (Fedelin), secretary of the USSR Union of Writers and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, made a report on Lu Xun's life and works. He emphatically pointed out: Lu Xun was known to the Soviet Union as an initiator of China's realistic literature, a good friend of the Soviet Union, a translator of many Russian and Soviet literary works and a propagator of Soviet culture.

The evening party was jointly sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the USSR Union of Writers. Attending the evening party were Soviet cultural activists, Soviet Sinologists, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, PRC ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng and personnel of the Chinese Embassy. A recital was held to conclude the evening party.

Book Exhi tion Opens

OW211936 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GM 21 Sep 81

[Text] A book exhibition in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun, a great Chinese writer, has opened in Moscow. In his speech at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, Soviet Sinologist Sorokin said: More than 1.2 million volumes of Lu Xun's works have been published in Russian in the Soviet Union.

The exhibition was sponsored by the USSR Library of Foreign Literature and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Doctor of Linguistics Sorokin of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and Doctor of Linguistics (Cheknijenkh) of the USSR Library of Foreign Literature delivered speeches at the opening ceremony. Present were Ma Hsu-sheng, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, and other members of the embassy.

DRA MILITIA ACTIVISTS MEET; CLERGY BACK CALL-UP

LD211234 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, 21 Sep, TASS--A meeting of party acitivists of the people's militia of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] was held here. It was devoted to questions of improving party and political work.

Addressing the meeting, S.M. Ziray, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the National Fatherland Front, stressed the big importance of bodies of internal affairs in ensuring order and security in the country. The people's militia is faced with tasks of tremendous importance, he said. Every militiaman should display consciousness, vigilance, not to give in to the false propganda directed against the country's working people. The people's militia, S.M. Ziray stressed, should conduct a resolute struggle against plots by the enemies of the Afghan people, display initiative in exposing their dirty plans. S.M. Ziray called on the participants in the meeting to further strengthen the unity of the party, in particular within the ranks of the people's armed forces of the DRA and the people's militia.

The Main Board for the Affairs of the Islamic Religion and the Supreme Council of the Ulems and Clergy of the DRA have voiced support for the decision of the country's Council of Ministers on the partial mobilisation of reservists to the people's armed forces. International imperialism headed by the imperialism of the United States, it is said in a joint statement published here, have unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan people. Using foul propaganda, they are trying to disrupt the atmosphere of brotherhood and understanding between the peoples inhabiting the country. In these conditions every patriot of Afghanistan should fulfil his sacred duty and join the people's armed forces so as to defend the gains of the April revolution, it is stressed in the statement.

U.S. ENGAGED IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

LD200806 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 20 Sep 81

["Spider's web"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep, TASS--SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today carries an article on an increase in the U.S. secret service's activity in India.

"The feverish arming of Pakistan, the militarisation of the Indian Ocean and allying with China on an anti-Indian platform -- all are obviously indicative of America's bellicose aspirations" the newspaper writes. "People from Langley help to pursue the policy of destabilisation and try to subordinate India's independent foreign-policy course to Washington's strategic interests." The newspaper tells about CIA agents, giving as an example George Griffin, an officer of the U.S. diplomatic service, who is connected with the intelligence services of the United States. He was intended for the post of counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Delhi.

"Griffin is a spy with a long service record. He has been more than once in the centre of scandals with which the CIA's subversive activities against the developing countries are accompanied. The greater indignation has been aroused among the Indian public by the attempt to bring into the country a person from Langley, providing him with a diplomatic passport, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes in this connection.

It would seem that the Griffin story is far from being something out of the ordinary. Nevertheless it is a typical example of the obviously increased impudence with which the CIA has started operating in India of late.

A well-hidden network of U.S. agents is operating in the country's north east. Their task is to destabilise the political situation in five states and two union territories. That is designed to make more active the separatists who press for separation of the north eastern territories from India.

U.S. and other missionaries which often turn out to be CIA agents add fuel to the fire. Missionary schools in wooded and difficult-of-access areas have long turned into arms caches for the separatists.

Commenting on the actions by the separatists in Punjab, the newspaper writes: "Recently a gathering of the separatists took place in Chandigarh. At that gathering a slogan of fighting for the establishment of the so-called state of Khalistan was put forward. It is noteworthy that the gathering was presided over by U.S. citizen Dhillon. Officially that gentleman is reckoned an employee of a transportation agency. However, Dhillon's connections with General Ziaul Haq, the head of Pakistan, came to light. That circumstance shed light on the true role which such another 'quiet American' plays".

GROMYKO, MALDIVES FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE CABLES

LD211234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Fathulla Jameel, minister of external affairs of the Republic of the Maldives, exchanged greetings telegrams to mark the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of the Maldives. The telegrams expressed certainty that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue to develop in the interests of peace and international security.

SECOND ROUND OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS PREVIEWED

LD211730 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 21 Sep 81

["On the Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep, TASS--The politicking leadership of the Solidarity trade union association, egged on by subversive centers and Western special services, is preparing for the second round of the Gdansk congress. Active preparations are under way for decisive actions and struggle for political power under the slogans of limiting the influence of state organs on the functioning of the national economy, capturing the levers of control of the country's economic life, introducing private property and using economic reform for strengthening the influence and role of the Solidarity organization at work places.

Acute conflict situations aimed at overthrowing the existing system, are being created in individual regions of Poland by the regional organizations of Solidarity. This is being done on the assumption that Solidarity has opted for a confrontation with socialist Poland and that the authorities cannot offer serious resistance to such counterrevolutionary plans of the trade union association.

Very indicative in this respect is a statement made recently by J. Kuron, one of the most active figures in the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] who is in the leadership of the Solidarity association. He stated directly that the Solidarity should fight for power. The August "revolution"--as he called the strike in Gdansk in August, 1980--destroyed three platforms of power--the organizational, administrative and informational. The communists, he said, have no right to exist in Poland. We have created a situation Kuron went on, where power in the country could already be assumed. The safest and most effective way to take power is step-by-step actions from the grassroots level, said this counter-revolutionary at a mass gathering held after the first round of the Solidarity congress. Also noteworthy was his frank statement that at present Solidarity is in the third stage of its struggle for power. This is a stage of concrete actions toward seizing power and this stage, Kuron said, has just begun. In the event of a confrontation, he went on, it would be necessary to set up a committee for "national salvation" to include representatives of the government.

It remains only to add that these statements by a counter-revolutionary, showing the tactics advocated by the extremist leaders of the trade union association on the eve of the second round of its congress, are widely circulated in Poland by Solidarity publications.

Numerous resolutions from party, trade union and public organizations are pouring to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, expressing support for the statement by the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee on the occasion of the first congress of Solidarity and the activity of that trade union organization.

The resolution adopted at the meeting of party activists in Dambrowa Tarnowska says: "We demand that an end be put to the extremist inclinations of some of Solidarity's leaders that the illegal Confederation of Independent Poland, KSS-KOR and other organizations be ultimately liquidated. We demand that use be made of all means for the preservation of public order in the country."

The party organization of the nitrogen fertilizer works in Wloclawek express hope that the statement by the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee will be the last warning to those who strive to destroy the common home of the Poles. "We do not want and will not allow that the insane plan written by foreign hands should end in a tragedy for our country", says the resolution carried by the meeting of the party organization.

Full support for the statement by the Politbureau of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee was expressed by the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the branch union of medical workers and other organizations.

But Solidarity's regional and primary organizations are declaring against the statement by the PUWP Central Committee and are stubbornly following the course of confrontation with the authorities of the state.

MOSCOW METAL WORKERS SEND LETTER TO POLAND

LD211500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The collective of workers at Moscow's Serp i Molot [Hammer and Sickle] works has sent a letter to Polish workers. It says:

Dear comrades, the workers at our works are following the events in fraternal Poland with great anxiety. The reports coming in from your country testify to a further complication of the situation and to the nervousness and uncertainty of Poles. Counterrevolutionary antisocialist forces have discarded all disguise after their meeting in Gdansk and have embarked on direct attacks at the very foundations of the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic, aimed, in the final analysis, at the seizure of power. This is stated in the statement made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

We are outraged by the fact that Solidarity, having started out under the demagogic slogan of defending workers' interests and by putting forward demands of a social nature, is now striving for the abolition of the gains achieved by People's Poland, no more and no less, and for a return to the bourgeois past. We workers know well how the old, prewar Poland lived and to what end bourgeois leaders brought your homeland. Cruel exploitation of Polish workers, mass waves of emigration abroad--such was the fate of the working class and working people of capitalist Poland.

We are deeply indignant also at the fact that the attacks on socialism in Poland are being made on behalf of Polish workers. This is crude falsification. Was it not Poland's working class, together with the entire people, who created its socialist state? Was it not by their hands that socialism was created on Polish soil?

During the most difficult postwar period we helped you, our Polish class brothers. Workers and specialists at the Serp i Molot shared their experience with Polish metallurgists. They helped them build big new metallurgical enterprises. Now the ringleaders of counter-revolutionary organizations such as the Social Self-Defense Committee, the Confederation for an Independent Poland and reactionary leaders of Solidarity are stirring up chaos and anarchy and creating an atmosphere of anti-Soviet psychosis.

Spreading lies and slander about the USSR, they arouse among Poles feelings of hatred for the Soviet people. Surely you can see that the enemies of socialist Poland are threatening the historical gains of our peoples, Soviet-Polish friendship, and our brotherhood, bound by blood shed in the common struggle against Hitler's fascism.

There is no doubt that Polish counterrevolution, acting on orders from imperialistic centers of subversion and secret services, is openly straining for power on the shoulders of the Polish workers. Where, we ask, is Poland's working class? Surely you can see where you are being pushed. How can one assess the provocative so-called appeal to the peoples of East Europe, circulated by Solidarity, other than as a direct appeal for overthrowing socialism not only in Poland but also in the other socialist countries. This cannot happen!

For what purpose, then, did our peoples spill their blood in World War II, for what purpose did 700,000 of our sons lay down their lives liberating Poland from the fascist pestilence? We want you to know that the memory of the Soviet people who fell near Lenino, at Gdansk and at the approaches to Berlin is forever alive and will always make our hearts beat stronger. We will let no one revile this sacred memory, and let all anti-Sovietists, all those who oppose socialism in Poland and all the so-called champions of the good of Polish workers seriously consider the consequences of their actions.

We believe that the double-dyed anti-Sovietism which is being fomented by antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces is damaging the relations between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic; it crudely violates Poland's allied obligations and is detrimental to the national interests of the Polish people itself. Our countries are members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. That means that we have pledged to defend socialism and its gains from any encroachments. You are well aware that the reactionary circles of the West, led by the United States, are attempting to alter the correlation of forces in the world in their own favor by shaking loose the militant alliance of the states of the socialist community.

Ask yourselves the question: Who needs all this? Whose aims and interests are served by the crisis which is deepening in your country, and to whose mill are the calls of the Solidarity ringleaders to weaken our allied relations grist? It is clear that this is not to the advantage of the working class of the Polish People's Republic, the working people of Poland or its people. We, your class brothers, have a vital interest that Poland should be a strong and prosperous socialist country, that it should remain a reliable member of our socialist community. We, the workers of the Serp i Molot works, want to believe that the Polish workers will recognize the danger which threatens their country and the cause of socialism. In rebuffing the enemies of socialism, as in work, you can always count on our help and all-round support. Our word is as firm as our steel, that same steel which Polish and Soviet metallurgists have on numerous occasions smelted hand in hand.

We workers have hard but honorable work. We know its worth, we know that only it creates the whole of the people's well-being. Only by sustained work can the profound socio-economic and political crisis be ended and confidence in the future be restored to the Polish people. We know with bitterness that the discord and feuds being sown by the counter-revolutionaries are preventing you from living and working in peace. We are certain that Poland's working class will find the strength to consign those uninvited friends of the people to the dustbin of history.

That was a letter to Polish workers, adopted on 21 September 1981 at workers' meetings of shops and sections of the many-thousand-strong collective of the Moscow Serp i Molot metallurgical works.

POLAND SEEN AS WEST'S 'TARGET NUMBER ONE'

LD211534 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 21 Sep 81

[TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Who 'Solidarizes' With Solidarity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--The more complicated the situation in Poland is, the more impudently and openly are acting right-wing leaders of Solidarity, who are trying to side-track the country from the socialist path, the more apparent it becomes also who coordinates and directs the actions of Polish counterrevolution.

Poland has now become "target number one" in the fierce "psychological warfare", which certain circles in the West are waging against the socialist community. The total duration of Western broadcasts beamed to Poland has reached 30 hours a day. Every day, the Voice of America, BBC, the Deutsche Welle and the Munich based Free Europe radio station, which is known to be on the CIA's pay-roll, broadcast to Poland streams of openly slanderous, instigatory stories and reports, trying to calumniate all of People's Poland's achievements over the post-war period, to denigrate the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) and the people's power, and publicizing the so-called "appeal to the peoples of Western [as received] Europe," which was adopted at the Gdansk assemblage.

According to the evidence of the Polish press, Free Europe alone, which is a centre of ideological sabotage, devotes nearly 40 percent of time in its round-the-clock broadcasts to the activity of Solidarity.

The character of the broadcasts leaves no doubt that there is a direct connection between the Solidarity chiefs and agents of Free Europe. "The radio station is not only a mouth piece, but also a prompter of the trade union centre's political wing," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes about Free Europe. "By identifying the aims of the KSS-KOR [Socialist Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionary organization with the strategy of the trade union confederation, and the Solidarity itself with the entire of [as received] Polish people, the Munich radio station is trying to convince its listeners that the trade union must assume economic and political responsibility and consequently the power in the state."

The filthy streams of openly provocative broadcasts beamed to Poland by the Western "radio voices" is far from being the only method, by means of which certain circles in the West are trying to influence the course of events in Poland in order to destabilize the socialist system in that country.

Noteworthy is the growing activeness of the right-wing U.S. AFL-CIO trade union federation, whose ties with the CIA are broadly known, of some other Western trade union centres and political organizations.

It is also known that already last year the AFL-CIO founded the so-called "fund for assistance to the Polish workers" in charge of whose means is I. Brown, head of the European department of the AFL-CIO, who is known to be a CIA agent. Under the pressure of the AFL-CIO, a similar "fund" has been set up also under the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). But on what are tens and hundreds of thousands dollars from these "funds" spent? They are earmarked for the purchase and dispatch to Solidarity of printing, copying as well as radio communication equipment, on the publication in the USA in the Polish language of the openly instigatory trade union bulletin, which is also sent into Poland, on pay-offs to the bosses of Solidarity, etc. As a correspondent of the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU reports from Washington, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said the AFL-CIO has already spent a quarter of a million dollars to purchase equipment for Solidarity!

"It is difficult to imagine that some 'kind uncles' were the first to offer by some chance their material and financial aid to Solidarity," the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in this connection, recalling that this aid comes from such organizations and centres, which are acting under the banner of anti-communism and accord a hospitable reception to emissaries of such openly counter-revolutionary groupings as KSS-KOR and the Confederation of Independent Poland. The Polish emigre rabble acting under the umbrellas of such counter-revolutionary organisations as Free Poland (USA), the Polish Socialist Party in the FRG, the Paris-based emigre journal KULTURA, which are directed by the CIA and other Western secret services, is stepping up its activity.

Other facts can be cited of high-handed Western interference in Polish affairs. Recently the question of the situation in Poland and what "influence of economic character" (of course, in a direction advantageous for the West) could be exerted on the developments in Poland was discussed at the meeting of foreign ministers of the countries of the European Community in London. In examining the question of the deferment of payments on loans and credits granted to Poland, the demand was put forward that a number of political strings be attached to the granting of new credits. Among them non-interference of the Polish Government in Solidarity's affairs, renunciation by the PUWP of the principle of the party's guiding role in the country, the exercise of control for the use of the granted loans and credits by the Western powers, etc. Is not it all direct and open interference in Poland's affairs?

Facts indicate that while pharisaically urging to "refrain from any interference in the events of Poland", the ruling circles of the USA and some NATO member-countries are themselves increasing their most crude, shameless interference in the affairs of the sovereign socialist state by staking on support for the Polish counter-revolution and trying to sidetrack Poland from the socialist path.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE IN EASTERN EUROPE NOTED

LD151542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep (TASS)--The essence of U.S. policy in relation to the countries of Eastern Europe consists of "trying to the maximum possible degree to weaken the socialist community, and to gain the opportunity to interfere in the domestic affairs of any one of the countries which belong to this community", the journal SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA writes.

It notes that starting some time around August 1980 and continuing to the present time "a provocative campaign centered on events in Poland has been irrepressibly gaining force in the U.S. Congress, a campaign whose aim is to offer support to the antisocialist forces in this country [Poland] and to give encouragement to their subversive activity."

The journal stresses that "the current position of Washington in relation to the Polish People's Republic may serve as a kind of indicator as to the entire East European policy of the United States."

The article, entitled "Congress and the United States' Subversive Activities in Eastern Europe" notes that "the provocative activities of the leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union association, which has been guilty of open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state, found broad support among the American legislators. For instance, the 'Congressional Record, an official Congress publication, at the recommendation of Senators Moynihan (Democrat, New York) and Hatch (Republican, Utah), regularly publishes propaganda material intended to give support to the subversive activities of the AFL-CIO leadership against Poland, though it has long been known that these leaders won the reputation of being direct placemen or tools of the CIA during the events of 1956 in Hungary, 1968 in Czechoslovakia and now in the Polish People's Republic."

Certain congressmen, the journal points out, miss no opportunity to make totally false allegations about the situation in Poland and on the frontiers of its neighboring countries [o polozheniipolshi i na granitsakh sosednikh s neyu stran] from the platform of congress. In just over a year, the American Congress has passed more than one resolution, expressed in a blatantly anti-Polish and anti-Soviet spirit, on the "Polish question."

The journal draws attention to the publication of the article "The Banks as a Lever for Influencing Poland" in February 1981 on the pages of the paper New York TIMES. Its author is none other than Aspin (Democrat, Wisconsin), member of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. He favors the United States and its allies in Western Europe using a broad arsenal of political and economic methods of influence to extend the influence of reactionary **anti**socialist forces which have become entrenched in the trade union association Solidarity.

"It is not fortuitous," the article notes, that the United States and the West in general are now inclined to view these forces as a potential "headquarters" for the implementation "of broad sociopolitical reforms" in the Polish People's Republic. It is not so very difficult to guess what is implied by these reforms, especially if one acquaints oneself with the action program published by the Solidarity leadership.

'PRO-REAGAN' ATTITUDE OF SOLIDARITY ENVOY SEEN

PM180843 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Correspondent A. Repin "Rejoinder": "Strikebreaker and His Guardians"]

[Text] New York--New York TIMES correspondents who, unlike their colleagues on other major bourgeois publications, gave quite wide coverage to the mass workers' demonstration in New York on Labor Day and pointed out that it was an expression of the working people's indignation over Reagan's policy, write that one Z. Przetakiewicz, the head of Solidarity's "information bureau" which opened in New York a few days ago, refused pointblank to say anything about Reagan's policy. Przetakiewicz did say something, however. He declared, in particular, that the "bureau's" tasks include informing the American public about Solidarity's activities in Poland. This first interview of his showed that Solidarity's representative shuts his eyes to American reality.

Thus, he gazed indifferently at the air traffic controllers marching in the demonstrator's ranks. Steven Wallaert, an air traffic controller from Norfolk, marched among them with a chain round his neck, symbolizing the authorities' military-police reprisal against the strikers and their labor union. During the first days of the strike he ended up in jail, where he was taken clapped in irons and handcuffs. The whole country saw this on its TV screens.

This American reality and these attributes of the American way of life plainly do not fit in with the tales of "democracy" in the United States being preached by Solidarity's leadership. Recent statements by AFL-CIO President Kirkland, who sounded the alarm over Washington's adopted policy of routing the American labor unions, evidently do not fit into this procrustean bed either. Przetakiewicz ignored that assessment of the U.S. labor movement's situation, despite the fact that it had been made by the selfsame Kirkland who organized a collection of money for Solidarity and took the selfsame Przetakiewicz under his wing on the first day of his arrival in the country.

The interview with Solidarity's representative contained such apologetics for the U.S. system that the question arose: Did Przetakiewicz get confused as to where he was--at the workers' demonstration or at President Reagan's meeting with the New York City "fathers," which took place with the participation of a handfull of strikebreakers?

Judge for yourselves. Whereas Kirkland declared during the demonstration that "capital and the powers that be always gain the upper hand in America" and that "Reagan is not the first president to crush a strike," Solidairty's representative declared just the exact opposite: "This is magnificent. I have never seen such a thing in my life. So many happy, joyful people...." "In this connection it is not hard to picture what information the latter-day "bureau" will gather and disseminate.

Well, Americans have been afforded an opportunity to see for themselves that the cap with the word "solidarity," a word sacred to working people, in which Przetakiewicz is strutting around New York is just a masquerade mask concealing an ordinary strikebreaker.

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS ON POLAND DENOUNCED

LD220922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Brussels, 22 Sep, TASS--It is known here that the recent meeting of foreign ministers from the EEC member-countries in Brocket Hall, near London, discussed the situation in Poland and what kind of "influence of an economic order" (in a direction advantageous to the West, it goes without saying) could be exerted on the processes occurring in Poland. In examining the matter of postponing the deadlines for repayment of loans and credits granted to Poland, demands were put forward that further credits should be subject to a number of political conditions, such as noninterference by the Government of the Polish People's Republic in the affairs of Solidarity; that the PZPR should abandon the principle of the party's leading role in the country; that the Western powers should exert control over the use of credits and loans granted, and so on.

Observers note that such an approach to matters connected with credits and loans for Poland is nothing but direct and open interference in the affairs of this country. It is noted that the foreign ministers of the "Ten" delayed making a decision on the given matter, transferring its further examination to one of the commissions and deciding to return to it again at it again at the next meeting of EEC foreign ministers.

It was also stated at the ministers' meeting that their widely advertised attempts to act as "intermediary" in solving the complicated problems of the Near East have produced no results.

U.S.'SUBVERSION' IN W. EUROPE TOPIC OF NEW BOOK

LD212206 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 21 Sep, TASS--The book that appeared on Italian book-stalls and shops under the title of "Western Europe and the United States: Partners or Opponents?" published by the "Aurora" publishers describes the subversive activities of the United States in the capitalist and developing countries. The book is supplied with an annex consisting of secret instructions of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to its agents about the pursuit of information and subversive work in different parts of the world.

The authors, including the former CIA agent Philip Agee among them, are drawing attention to the heightened interest of the USA to Western Europe. The aim of the policy of the U.S. administration, the book says, is to consolidate the U.S. leadership in the capitalist world. This follows from the CIA document on the "Prospects for the Secret Service in 1976-1981" which states directly that a major part of the officials of the secret services must be stationed and operate in countries of Western Europe.

The instruction contains recommendations to the CIA agents in that region to gather information on the production of armaments as well as on the actual state of affairs in the finances and the economies of the "allies," official and non-official date on the national incomes and the position of the balance of payments as well as on the economic measures planned by the government.

The authors of the book quote secret document "A-895" of the U.S. State Department, dated 1974. That instruction sent out to all the U.S. diplomatic missions abroad recommends continuous collection of information on the activity of the European Economic Community and on the political processes at work in individual EEC countries as well as Japan.

Even more cynical is the U.S. policy vis-a-vis the developing nations. The book contains a secret manual for American troops stationed in those states, which has the code-name of "FM-30-31."

The manual points out, among other things, that the armed forces must opeate against the governments of these countries if they lose the confidence of Washington. This situation, the document says, can develop if the leadership of such a state adopts a stand incompatible with the interests of the United States.

BRANDT COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV VISIT, U.S. REACTION

PM211147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (TASS)--In an interview with the magazine STERN, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], W. Brandt, expressed the opinion that this year's forthcoming visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "will provide an important and useful new impetus to the development of East-West relations as a whole and to disarmament talks in particular."

Replying to the question as to how he views the fact that "the conservative administration in Washington is clearly displeased by the close contacts between Bonn and the East," the SPD chairman said: "Up till now we have resolved our own problems for ourselves. This is how it will be in the future, too. And, if it becomes necessary, Washington's attention will be drawn to the fact that we intend to maintain this state of affairs."

Magazine correspondents asked if W. Brandt believes it possible for Western Europe to achieve greater independence vis-a-vis the United States. "I would like to wish so, though I know how difficult this is," he replied.

ROMANOV RECEIVES FRG ENVOY, DETENTE DISCUSSED

PM081159 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] LENTASS--G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, received A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, at the Smolnyy yesterday.

During the talk the belief was expressed that in the present-day international situation it is necessary to do everything possible to continue the detente policy and preserve and consolidate peace. Emphasis was also laid on further strengthening long-term and bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the 1970 Moscow treaty and other fundamental bilateral documents.

Present at the talk were V.D. Baranov, chief of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom foreign relations section; V.G. Zubarev, aide to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Leningradskiy Obkom first secretary; and M.A. Yefimov, USSR Foreign Ministry representative in Leningrad.

The FRG ambassador saw the Smolnyy's V.I. Lenin memorial museum.

NATO MEDITERRANEAN GAMES, CASUALTIES IN FRG NOTED

LD212250 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] NATO ground, air and naval exercises, codenamed "Display Determination" have begun in the Mediterranean area. They involve the seven member countries of the bloc. During the exercises, which are the last until the 14 October, there are to be practice landings on the shores of Turkey and the island of Sardinia. Meanwhile, 3 persons have been killed and 54 wounded in the NATO maneuvers in Federal Germany. Five American soldiers were wounded during an accident with a Lance missile-launcher.

TALKS HELD WITH SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

PM211215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--Talks were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry from 9 through 11 September between I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and L. Leifland, general secretary of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, during which the sides exchanged opinions on a number of international problems of mutual interest. Attention was paid primarily to questions of the consolidation of peace, detente, disarmament and the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe in the light of the proposals put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's replies to questions from the correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI. There was also a discussion of questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish relations, which are developing positively.

C. de Geer, Swedish ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talks.

USTINOV MEETS WITH FINNISH DEFENSE OFFICIAL

LD211540 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1509 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, today received Gen Lauri Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish defense forces, who is in the USSR on an official visit. There was a friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest.

DUTCH BUSINESSMEN FAVOR EAST-WEST ECONOMIC ACCORD

PM211213 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 12 September 1981 publishes on page 3 a 1,400-word Amsterdam dispatch from special correspondent G. Dadyants under the heading "Soviet Gas and Dutch Banks." Dadyants discusses Soviet-Dutch economic cooperation, dwelling in particular on a deal involving finance and equipment for the Soviet gas industry, and reports conversations with Dutch businessmen and bankers. He notes that "the Americans have a negative attitude to cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of the gas industry," but quotes a Dutch banker as saying: "We Dutch believe in political cooperation between the West and Eastern Europe, and this must, in our opinion, be based on economic cooperation." The article goes on to cite remarks in similar vein by other businessmen and concludes by outlining some other areas of cooperation between the two countries.

U.S. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO 'SMASH' IRAN VIEWED

PM221037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Subversive Actions"]

[Text] Tehran, 16 Sep--Reports continue to come in from various parts of Iran on terrorist acts, bombings and armed attacks on representatives of the authorities, the clergy and the security organs.

Opponents of the regime continue to be arrested. According to an Iranian radio report, 123 people have been arrested in Tehran and various Iranian provinces in the past 24 hours.

Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Commander Mohsen Reza'i said that the corps would be focusing attention on the struggle against Iran's enemies, primarily against the United States.

The U.S. administration is doing what it can to smash the legitimate Islamic regime in Iran. One of the main directions of U.S. efforts is the economic blockade as a result of which trade turnover between Iran and the United States has fallen by approximately 95 percent and continues to fall while trade turnover between Iran and West European countries has fallen by 60 percent. The Americans are stepping up pressure on a number of countries, including Persian Gulf countries in order to inhibit the development of their economic links with Iran. On the other hand, American-Iranian joint companies which have maintained their presence in the United States are being used to undermine the Islamic regime as a whole.

IRANIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD212010 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 21 Sep, TASS - Intensive and stubborn fighting is going on at the Iranian-Iraqi front. The communique of the Main Military Command of Iraq points out that during the past 24 hours fighting was particularly fierce in the area of the city of Susangerd, where 156 Iranian troops were killed and ten tanks, six armoured personnel carriers, 18 trucks and other military hardware destroyed. Fighting was also going on in the area of the cities of Abadan, Nowsud and Gilan-e Gharb. The losses of the Iranian Army at various sections of the front during the past 24 hours amounted to 252 dead.

The communique of the joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces says that during the past 24 hours the Iranian Air Force were carrying out missile and bomb raids at the positions of Iraqi troops in the areas of Bostan and Huvaizeh. During the past 24 hours, the communique says, over 360 officers and men of the Iraqi Army were put out of action; 17 men were taken prisoner, and 4 tanks, 3 air defence guns and an ammunition depot were destroyed.

IRAN'S FOOD SUPPLY, ARMY REORGANIZATION REPORTED

LD211752 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 21 Sep, TASS--Speaking on the radio, Iranian Minister of Commerce Habibolla 'Asgar-Owladi warned traders against accumulating excessively big stocks of food with the aim of artificially whipping up food prices. He pointed out that the growth of food prices hits above all low-income families. H. 'Asgar-Owladi said that this year Iran had harvested a good crop of rice--one million tons, which makes it possible to ensure uninterrupted supply of population with food. Speaking on the decision of the state to take over full control of the country's foreign trade, the minister said that this decision is being implemented and that it is one of the most progressive principles of Iran's economy.

Iran's Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces General V. Fallahi pointed out in a television interview that a reorganization is currently underway in the Iranian Army in order to eliminate the existing social inequality among the servicemen. The general pointed out that the reorganization is designed for a long time.

Radio Tehran reported on the arrest in the Iranian capital of a group of persons who were trying to stage an anti-government demonstration. The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI pointed out that terrorists, who were armed by the United States, attacked in Gorgan two prominent religious figures--members of the ruling Islamic Republican Party. As a result of the attack, one of them was killed and the other seriously injured.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT SUMMIT CLOSES IN BENGHZAI

LD191950 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Benghazi, 19 Sep TASS--A conference of leaders of member countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Palestine Liberation Organisation ended here. Its participants discussed the situation in the region that has formed as a result of the intensification of the United States' activity hostile to Arab countries that has been manifested in the implementation of the capitulatory Camp David agreements, the escalation of the U.S. military presence in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

The participants in the conference expressed concern over the growing aggressiveness of Israel that has become the main support of the United States in the region in opposing the national progressive forces of Arab countries.

The final joint communique adopted by the participants in the conference points to the need of enlisting all progressive forces of the Arab nation to the struggle against the common enemy--U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The communique emphasises the utmost importance of cooperation with countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union and the need of widening this cooperation on a higher level.

Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spoke at the closing meeting. He pointed to the importance of this conference held at a time when U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in the region launched an offensive against the progressive forces by resorting to ourtight aggression. The Libyan leader said that the results of this conference patently show the unity of the progressive forces of the Arab nation and their resolve to rebuff all intrigues of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged Arab countries to use every possibility including economic and political possibilities for rebuffing the aggressive aspirations of the United States, Israel and reactionary Arab regimes. He said that the Arab nation must wage the decisive struggle against Israel which has become the mainstay of U.S. imperialism in the region in the implementation of U.S. hegemonistic designs.

U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN TALKS ON NAMIBIA COUNTER UN

LD212028 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Reports speak of Zurich, Switzerland, to have become the site of American-South African talks on Namibia. The American delegation is led by Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker. Commentary has been prepared by Georgiy Tanov.

The meeting in Zurich coincides with the third anniversary of the United Nations Resolution 435, known as the United Nations plan for Namibia. The United States and other Western nations are delaying action on this resolution.

The meeting in Zurich opened as an 11th-hour secret affair. On the eve of the meeting Mr Crocker spoke before a subcommittee of the United States Congress. He said the following: Resolution 435 does not suffice for a speedy solution of the Namibian problem and thus it could be strengthened. How did the United States expect to strengthen the United Nations plan for Namibia? Judging by what the South African press had to say about the American plan, this package boils down to making the United Nations plan null and void.

The Americans are pressing for the so-called constructive guarantees to the white minority in Namibia even before the country becomes independent and holds the United Nations sponsored elections. Anyone can see what is implied: forming a South African-oriented support from among the white settlers and the puppet Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

By the way, Pretoria has promptly vested greater rights in the alliance. It did this at a time when the South African military stepped up actions to isolate and exterminate the units and leaders of SWAPO, which the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have recognized as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibians.

The American plan also envisages the participation of an American troop contingent in the United Nations force to monitor Namibia's transition to independence. This is described in the program as a must. So you see, the United States expects to influence the events in Namibia not only with the help of military advisers and the weapons which the South African troops and the bands of mercenaries already have in abundance, but also leaning on the presence of its own regular troops.

The United States has put forward one proposal that cannot be viewed as other than crude and impertinent interference in Angolan affairs. It suggested forming on Angolan territory some control red line, south of which Angola's sovereignty is fully excluded. What is meant is a notorious buffer zone in Angola.

The racists in South Africa have toyed with this idea since 1975. Besides, the Americans suggest--unlike the United Nations--postponing the date of granting independence to Namibia till 1 January, 1983--that is, 12 months more.

The separate deal in Zurich cannot be described other than a challenge to the world public, especially the independent countries in Africa. It is a challenge to the world because only 1 week earlier the well known anti-South African decisions were adopted at the United Nations General Assembly's special session on Namibia and the conference of the frontline states and Nigeria in Lagos.

NAMIBIA ATTACK PART OF U.S.-SOUTH AFRICA ALLIANCE

LD211946 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] Troops of the South African racists are still occupying the Angolan province of Cunenne. It is first of all civilians that fall victim to barbarous air raids. The invaders are using pellet and napalm bombs and chemical weapons. They are mining large areas in Angolan territory.

The invading troops are accompanied by bandits from UNITA, a puppet group receiving material support from the American Central Intelligence Agency and the South African racists. Beijing, too, is giving financial and military aid to the traitors of the Angolans. The UNITA bandits are roving villages, killing representatives of the people's government and intimidating the population. Washington and Pretoria intend to put these marauders and ravishers to power in the occupied regions of Angola. Characteristically, the Angolan news agency notes that one of the tasks that South Africa set itself when it invaded Angola was forming a buffer state that would be controlled by the counter-revolutionary UNITA group. Washington supports such a plan. The news agency says the plan is aimed at making SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the struggling Namibian people, come off the political scene, and at turning Namibia into a puppet Bantustan.

The invasion of Angola has spelled out the platform of the military-political alliance between Washington and Pretoria. The alliance began to take shape after President Reagan declared that the racist regime in South Africa is an ally of the United States. Pretoria and Washington have chosen Angola as a prime victim of a general strategy aimed at destabilizing progressive regimes in Africa. These sinister plans are covered up by an unbridled anti-communist propaganda thrust. The news media in South Africa and the West are spreading fabrications about the Soviet Union supposedly threatening southern Africa, and Soviet servicemen supposedly having a direct part in the combat actions against the South African invading troops.

This downright falsehood is meant to justify bandit actions by the South African racists against Angolan troops. The invaders killed two Soviet military experts who were working with Angolan troops. They killed the wives of two experts and they took prisoner one Soviet mechanic. Like other Soviet people, these experts helped the Angolans to reinforce their defense might. As in other countries assisted by the Soviet Union, they did no more than give technical consultations and training.

The Soviet Union held the South African Government responsible for the death of these people and demanded the immediate return of the captivated [as heard] Soviet citizen and the bodies of the killed. The world community is demanding in the United Nations that the crimes of the racist invaders of Angola should be discontinued and an end should be written to South African aggression.

CHAD'S PRESIDENT CITES SUDAN, EGYPT 'AGGRESSION'

LD182320 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep, TASS--The chairman of Chad's transitional Government of National Unity Goukouni Oueddei accused the Sudan and Egypt of armed aggression against Chad. The head of the Chad Government is now visiting France.

Speaking at a press conference here, he said that the current armed clashes in the country's eastern areas were a result of "aggression" unleashed by the Sudanese Army supported by Egypt.

NOVOYE VREMYA SALUTES CURRENT ERA IN BENIN

LD111342 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--With the coming into power in 1972 of a military-revolutionary government led by Mathieu Kerekou, the current chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin and president of the republic, the country which held the African record for the number of state coups finally acquired a long-awaited stability and, what is still more important, a great aim, says the Soviet foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

In an article dealing with the achievements of that African republic, the weekly says: The country set itself the aim of wiping out illiteracy within the next 5 years. Special anti-illiteracy teams are working in the villages. Grammer text books of the country's principal four languages have been published. Some 80,000 people have already learned to read and write. As a result of a radical reform of the national education system, carried out under the 1975 act, all citizens of the country have equal access to schools of all levels. The unequal position of women is being eliminated and they are being increasingly attracted into political, social and economic life.

The weekly describes as realistic the state's approach to economic problems. The implementation of the 3-year economic and social development plan for 1977-1980 broadened the material base of the state and strengthened its leading role in the economy.

The Benin working class is not numerous (there are only 72,000 persons working by hire in the republic). But already at this stage it acts as a politically mature vanguard force. All the attempts of the hostile forces to push the Benin trade union movement onto the road of some "political autonomy" and to keep it disunited failed completely. The trade union movement in Benin is today a united force.

It is said in the article that different forms of collective work are being tested in Benin as part of a peasant revolution. There are cooperatives for jointly tilling land, collective farms and state farms. The weekly says that with the help of patient explanatory work different segments of the population are being drawn into building a new life.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN SEYCHELLES

PM181333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin report from I. Kovalev round up "The Day Worldwide" & "Development of Contacts"]

[Text] Victoria--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.A. Zhuchenko, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Conservation and Use of Natural Resources Commission, which is in the Seychelles on an official visit, met with Guy Sinon, secretary general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, in Victoria on Monday.

During a friendly talk the mutual desire to develop and strengthen ties between the two countries was stressed. The Soviet parliamentarians visited the islands of Praslin and La Digue. John Renaud, chairman of the People's Assembly, held a reception in the delegation's honor.

GUATEMALA'S CLAIMS TO BELIZE'S TERRITORY SCORED

Guatemalan Guidebook

PM211351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Silantyev dispatch from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy under the rubric "On a Topical Subject": "The 'Gorillas' and Cartography"]

[Text] Mexico City--A new independent state created on the site of Britain's last colonial possession in Central America--Belize (the former British Honduras)--should appear on the world's political maps on 21 September. Its independence has not yet been proclaimed, yet a threat already hangs over it: Guatemala's junta of generals is already reaching to clutch Belize by the throat.

I have in my hands a richly illustrated album which has just been published and which at first glance in no way differs from the ordinary tourist guidebooks. But you have only to open the cover with resplendent inscription "Guatemala" for the guidebook to be transformed immediately into a standard weapon from the arsenals of "cartographic expansion": On the map with which the album opens, the territory of Guatemala increases by 23,000 square kilometers while Belize, which occupies exactly such an area, is struck from the list of separate entities in international life and is turned by the Guatemalan cartographers into "a component of Guatemala."

The phony album distributed here by the Guatemalan Embassy has generated natural indignation in Mexico. The country's official institutions are refusing to accept the junta's provocative "gift." But that does not embarrass the general's regime, just as they are not stopped by the 31st UN General Assembly session's resolution confirming Belize's right to self-determination and independence.

In an attempt to thwart the proclamation of Belize's independence, the Guatemalan "gorillas" are doing their utmost to fuel the tense situation in the region. It is obviously at a signal from them that a number or extreme rightwing Guatemalan gangs have threatened to carry out reprisals against the Mexican president if he visits Guatemala, as a result of which bilateral talks on Belize and other questions have been broken off. The Guatemalan dictators have threatened to break off relations with Mexico unless Guatemala's territorial claims to Belize are met.

The Guatemalan "gorillas'" bellicosity is being fuelled by certain U.S. ruling circles who are using the regime of the generals' dictatorship to pursue a policy of enslaving the peoples of Central America and suppressing their struggle for freedom and independence.

Non-Recognition of Borders

LD211640 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 21 Sep, TASS--The blue state flag was hoisted in Belmopan, the capital of Belize, at a ceremony today. A new sovereign state has emerged on the political map of the world. Its prime minister, George Price, the leader of the People's United Party, said that membership of UNO and the Non-Aligned Movement was the first priority of Belize's foreign policy.

The 160,000-strong people of the last British possession in Latin America has gained independence after a long persistent struggle, first against the Spanish colonisers and then, since 1862, against British colonialists. Neighbouring Guatemala has been for more than a century laying claims to the territory of Belize.

On the eve of the proclamation of the independence of Belize, the reactionary regime of General Lucas Carcía came foward with an impudent statement on non-recognition of the borders of the young sovereign state. Guatemala lays claims, in particular, to the oil-rich areas of the continental shelf of Belize.

The democratic public of Latin America welcomes the proclamation of independence by Belize. Neighbouring Mexico, in particular, came out in support of the Belizean people's inalienable right to independently decide their future. Luis Farias, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Mexican Congress, the leader of the Mexican delegation at the celebrations in Belmopan, stated that the emergence of a new state in Central America is a historic event.

The Belizean people has to solve complex socio-economic problems inherited from colonialism to develop agriculture, to create industry, to raise the living and cultural standards of the population which consists mainly of American Indians, metis, and the descendants of African slaves.

SALVADORAN COMMUNIST BEAMS MESSAGE TO CHILE

PY210351 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Message to Chileans from "somewhere in El Salvador" by Schaflik Jorge Handel, secretary general of the Salvadoran Communist Party; date not given]

[Text] I could hardly tell Chilean workers and people anything more than what our people are telling them with their every day struggle. I believe that the news of the struggle which is being waged by the Salvadoran people is in itself a message of encouragement and solidarity for the Chilean people and workers who are thrashing about in the criminal claws of fascism, a fascism which has smothered Chile's democracy and the lives of the country's best sons and which is seeking to entrench itself in power forever.

In fact, I believe that the message to the Chilean people comes from the people of El Salvador. They are the ones who have been issuing this message every day, a message of support, friendship and solidarity for the Chilean people.

As for the Christian Democrats, I would like to draw your attention to the behavior and the attitude of the rightwing Christian Democratic leaders, who after talking about democracy and freedom, have become, in El Salvador, the main pillar of the most atrocious and genocidal regime in the country's history--worse still, the most atrocious and murderous regime in Latin American history.

There they are, providing the cover for these murderers. This is how far the rightwing Christian Democrats are prepared to go. Therefore the best part of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador, the truly popular-minded, honest and patriotic members of the Christian Democratic Party have broken off with their rightwing leaders and have joined the FMLN [Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front], fighting the fascists, side by side with the people, the way every patriot, every democrat must do.

As for the Chilean military men, we could tell them: Take a look in the mirror, take a look at how far one can go for the sake of the institution, for the sake of slogans such as "espirit de corps," "the unity of the institution," and so forth. See how low one can sink and how badly one can smear blood on people in uniform. Just see how far one can make military people go for the sake of an anticommunist campaign. See how the cursed Pentagon-engendered national security doctrine can turn the military into enemies of their own people and turn them into murderers and killers of their own people.

And you better look as well at those Salvadoran patriotic military men who are shaking off the heavy chains of this doctrine and these ideas, to which they oppose the fact that they come from the people and that their basic inalienable commitment is with the people and the fatherland, whom more and more of them are now choosing to serve.

We are sure that a large portion of El Salvador's armed forces, which under the current leadership of the fascists are shedding blood of Salvadoran people, will end up by taking our side and fight with us the revolutionaries, and that together with us they will reinstate democracy and bring peace and justice to the people of El Salvador. Together with us they will build the new armed forces which will be an example of a patriotic army committed to the people and their freedom.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV HAIL NICARAGUAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA211734 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Passage in all capitals denotes boldface type as published]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium, of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory message through the FSLN, [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate, the National Reconstruction Government junta, and Nicaragua's State Council, to the people of Nicaragua on their national day. The text of the message, according to an unofficial translation, says:

TO THE FSLN NATIONAL DIRECTORATE, TO THE JUNTA OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, TO THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA:

Managua

On the occasion of your national day, independence day, we send to you and to the friendly people of Nicaragua our most cordial congratulations.

The heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua over many years for true national independence has led to the glorious victory of the Sandinist peoples revolution. The Soviet Union has been paying special attention to the development of multifaceted cooperation with the new Nicaragua, for the benefit of the people of the two countries, for peace, democracy and progress.

We wish you and the people of Nicaragua future success in the defense of the revolutionary conquests, ensuring the peaceful development of the country, and increasing the welfare of the workers.

L. I. Brezhnev
N.A. Tikhonov
Kremlin, Moscow.
14 September 1981

RUSAKOV, DELEGATION BID RAUL CASTRO FAREWELL

LD211143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba and general of the army, left the Soviet Union today. He was seen off at the airport by Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union; and other officials.

RESOLUTION ON HIKING MINERS' PAY REPORTED

PM211057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Increasing the Wage Rates and Salaries and Improving the Organization of Pay for Workers and Employees in the Coal (Shale) Industry and Mine Construction."

The resolution notes that the coal industry was further developed during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. Important social measures were implemented to shorten the workweek, increase the pay of certain categories of personnel and improve miners' pensions.

At the same time the national economy's fuel needs are still not being fully satisfied because of the lag in constructing new mines and opencut pits and in assimilating existing capacities, and because of shortcomings in the organization of production and labor and the existing difficulties in manning enterprises with worker cadres.

In accordance with the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990," adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and with a view to attracting and retaining skilled cadres in the coal (shale) industry and in the construction of mines and pits, improving their material prosperity, and also intensifying incentive role of pay in the improvement of production efficiency and work quality, the resolution envisages raising the wage rates of industrial production personnel employed in the coal (shale) industry and employed in mining work to construct (or modernize) coal (or shale) mines and pits as follows:

Workers engaged in underground operations are to get an average increase of 27 percent, those engaged in surface mining operations an increase of 23-24 percent, and those engaged in other work an increase of 18-20 percent. There is to be an increase in the aforementioned workers' wage rate differentials depending on their working conditions, for which purpose wage rates increased by 10 and 20 percent are to be introduced for underground work in particularly harmful and in severe working conditions, and wage rates increased by 7 percent are to be introduced in surface mining work.

The salaries of leading and engineering and technical personnel employed in the coal (or shale) industry and in mining work to construct (or modernize) coal (or shale) mines and pits are to be increased. At the same time there are to be increases in the wage rates and salaries for industrial railroad and motor transport personnel in the coal (or shale) industry, and also for the personnel of the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, paramilitary mine rescue units and rayon mining industry inspectorates serving coal (or shale) mines and pits.

It is planned to implement the increased wage rates and salaries in the first quarter of 1982 in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechora coal basins. In other areas of the country the timetable for introducing the new wage rates and salaries will be provided in the 1983 plan.

Simultaneously with the increase in the wage rates and salaries, it is planned to cease setting additional coal extraction targets. The resolution lays down limits on the maximum bonuses to be paid out to workers from the wages fund, and to leading and engineering and technical personnel (with the exception of mining foremen, foremen, senior foremen, shift and section chiefs, and other section engineering and technical personnel) from the material incentives fund, for the main results of economic activity.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, in conjunction with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the AUCCTU and with the participation of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the RSFSR Ministry of the Fuel Industry, is instructed to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers a proposal regarding the specific amounts of personnel's wage rates and salaries and also regarding changes in their other terms of remuneration.

USSR ministries and union republic councils of ministers, and production associations (enterprises) and organizations in the coal (or shale) industry and mine construction must:

Increase personnel's material interest in increasing the amounts of coal and shale extracted and enriched, improving quality, increasing production efficiency, ensuring that new mines and pits are commissioned on time and that their design capacities are reached; making more rational use of manpower resources and strengthening labor discipline;

Improve the state of labor organization and norm-setting, to which end they must extensively introduce in enterprises unit output norms, which ensure that workers have a material interest in making fuller use of mining equipment with fewer personnel, and also normed targets for workers paid on a time rate;

Ensure the training of multiskilled workers so as to create additional conditions for increasing the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization and of labor incentives through broad interchangeability among team members and the fuller utilization of their worktime;

Revise and introduce simultaneously with the increased wage rates and salaries new statues regarding the payment of bonuses to personnel which increase their material interest in adopting and fulfilling intensive plan targets and in making the most efficient use of resources.

Party, Soviet, trade and Komsomol organizations; ministries and departments; and association, enterprise and organization leaders must start mass political work to explain the significance of the measures carried out under this resolution; prepare, with the broad participation of workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees, to introduce the new terms of remuneration and on this basis ensure the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

NEW BOOK VIEWS CPSU, SED ROLES IN SOCIETY

PM211303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] TASS--The book "The Marxist-Leninist Party in Socialist Society's Political System" [Marksisto-Leninskaya Partiya V Politicheskoy Sisteme Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva] prepared for the press by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the SED Central Committee Karl Marx Higher Party School, has been published. It examines the basic aspects of the activity of the CPSU and the SED in socialist society's political system, generalizes experience of party leadership of state and public organizations and shows ways and means of further strengthening the Soviet political system in the USSR and the structure of popular democracy in the GDR. The material in the book helps us to see better the universally significant and the specific elements in party leadership of various links in the political system. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

CULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES GDR SECRETARY LOEFFLER

AU192120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN)--On Wednesday Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, received Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture of the GDR. During the talk, tasks on deepening the cultural cooperation in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress were discussed.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS FORESTRY DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD182316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Our country will celebrate Forestry Workers' Day tomorrow. A festive meeting was held in Moscow on Froday to mark this holiday. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Muriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of the Moscow public were on the rostrum. A report was delivered by Shalayev, minister for the timber and wood processing industry.

TADZHIK KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM181141 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[V. Merkulon report: "Komsomol Teletype"]

[Excerpt] Dushanbe, 11 Sep--A Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee Plenum has been held in Dushanbe. It heard a report "On Progress in Fulfilling the Ninth Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee Plenum Resolution by Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast Komsomol Organizations," which was delivered by R. Kurbanov, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee.

The plenum considered an organizational question. A. Satorov was released from his duties as first secretary of the Tadzhik Comsomol Central Committee in connection with his departure to undertake party studies.

Sh. Sultanov was elected first secretary of the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee.

D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, participated in the work of and addressed the plenum.

SEMINAR OF LATVIAN PROPAGANDA WORKERS HELD

PM210805 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Republican Propagandists Seminar"]

[Excerpts] A republican seminar of leaders of city and rayon political and economic education seminars and leaders of city and rayon political information workers' seminars is being held at the Latvian CP Central Committee House of Political Education 9 through 11 September.

I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, gave a lecture at the seminar on "Propaganda of the Advantages of the Socialist Way of Life Under Conditions of the Intensification of the Ideological Struggle."

It was pointed out at the seminar that in the last academic year more than 150,000 communists in our republic were reached by all forms of Marxist-Leninist education. An analysis attests to a definite rise over recent years in the theoretical and methodical standard and effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist studies. Study of the most important party documents and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works ideologically enriches political studies, helps to strengthen their link with life, contributes to a profound understanding by communists and all students of the tasks and paths of the country's further socio-economic development and of the party's domestic and foreign policy, imparts a more purposeful, concrete nature to all theoretical studies and helps to determine the role and place of every communist in implementing the party's plans.

It was emphasized that under modern conditions the party regards the improvement of Marxist-Leninist studies as a necessary condition for further enhancing the CPSU's leading role, increasing the militancy of party organizations, strengthening the Soviet people's ideological and political unity and their cohesion around the party, and developing in every student staunch immunity to views hostile to socialism. The entire system of party education and the work of propagandists must be raised to the level of these tasks.

In this connection specific measures were defined at the seminar to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Party Studies in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" and to improve the quality and effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist studies in the republic.

Group sessions were held on various topics.

CHEMICAL MINISTER LISTOV VISITS AZERBAIJAN

PM180855 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade V.V. Listov's Visit to Azerbaijan"]

[Excerpts] Comrade V.V. Listov, USSR minister of the chemical industry, visited the republic from 9 through 11 September. He met with leaders of chemical industry associations and enterprises and scientific research organizations and with production pacesetters and acquainted himself with the sector's state of development and labor collectives' progress in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges.

A talk took place between Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and Comrade V.V. Listov at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 10 September. Comrade Listov gave his impressions of his stay in the republic and noted the successes achieved. There was an examination of prospects for the further preferential development of Azerbaijan's chemical industry and of questions connected with building new enterprises in the sector and modernizing, expanding and retooling existing ones, increasing the proportion of finished output, stepping up the material and technical equipping of enterprises, improving chemical workers' living and working conditions and ensuring the fulfillment of the targets for 1981 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

V.V. Listov was accompanied at the chemical industry enterprises by G. Dn. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; K. Sm. Bagirov, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee secretary; F.D. Rustambekova, first deputy chairman of the republic gosplan; and Ye. A. Lisitsyn and A.M. Khlebnikov, members of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry Collegium.

SMIRNOV ATTENDS AWARDS CEREMONY IN KREMLIN

WA221332 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 September publishes on page two under the headline: "Award Presentation," a TASS report listing L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as being among the officials present at the awards ceremony in the Kremlin reported by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 September and published on page R 1 of the 18 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the headline: "Kuznetsov, Demichev Present Awards in Kremlin."

TERM OF JAILED SOVIET DISSIDENT AIRIKIAN EXTENDED

NC210814 Paris AFP in English 0804 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, AFP--Detained Soviet dissident Parovir Airikian was sentenced to a further three years hard labour, followed by three years internal exile, by a court at Perm in the Urals, dissident sources said here today.

The 34-year-old dissident was detained in 1973 for belonging to an Armenian nationalist group and was due for release soon.

The new sentence passed last Thursday charged the dissident with trying to bribe guards during his present detention. Mr Airikian's friends here said the new term was a pretext to keep him in the labour camp.

PRICE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON PRICING POLICY

PM210935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices: "For Basic Goods, Retail Prices Remain Stable"]

[Text] The system of planned pricing in the USSR is an integral part of the entire economic machinery and a most important instrument of the implementation of CPSU economic policy.

The price fixed under planning procedure for all consumer goods, as well as for industrial and agricultural output and also for all types of transportation and housing, municipal and consumer services, represents, on the one hand, a planned normative of expenditure (production costs) and profitability (profit) in social production, and on the other a normative forming the population's consumer demand for goods and services. As a result prices are associated with many aspects of the production operations and cost accounting of enterprises and organizations, and also with the people's culture and everyday life, and to some extent exert a substantial influence on the formation of the socialist way of life.

All cost indicators used in planning, finance, credit and national economic accounting are based on the price system; the objectivity of basic indicators of the development of the socialist economy depends directly on the accuracy and reliability of prices. At all stages of the development of Soviet society and socialist building the CPSU has devoted particular attention to questions of forming prices and planned price fixing, and the basic directions of state policy in the sphere of prices have, as a rule, been resolved at congresses and plenums of our party. This was also the case at the 26th CPSU Congress.

In accordance with the Communist Party's course of steadily improving the people's well-being, the stability of state retail prices for the basic food and nonfood goods is ensured. Their production and consumption are increasing constantly.

Retail prices for bread, bakery products and pasta, groats, vegetable oil, the main types of fish and canned goods and sugar remain at the 1955 level, and prices for meat and dairy products remain at the 1962 level.

Prices for the existing range of textiles, clothing, footwear and many other goods in day-to-day demand remain the same, as do prices for basic cultural, consumer and household goods, including crockery, television sets, radio receivers, tape recorders, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and a whole range of other articles.

The range of goods, particularly nonfood goods, is being considerably renewed and extended. New, improved goods, more fashionable and technically superior, are constantly being created. Prices for such goods are fixed in the light of production expenditure and the goods' consumer characteristics.

To sum up, all-union average annual indexes for retail prices compiled by the USSR Central Statistical Administration for the most important periods are represented by the following figures:

Year	All Goods	Food Goods	Nonfood Goods
1940	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955	137.5	140.5	133.9
1980	143.2	156.9	127.4

It emerges from these statistics that from 1955 to 1980 the retail price index rose by a total of 5.7 points in the country as a whole, including a 16.4-point increase on food, and prices for all nonfood goods fell by 6.5 points, while at the same time there was a 140-percent increase in wages for workers and employees (R168.5 as against R71.8 in 1955) and a 50-percent increase in work payment for kolkhoz members in the last 10 years alone (R118 as against R73.7 in 1970), and payments in pensions and allowances exceeded R43 billion in 1980, as against R3.7 billion in 1950.

Thus in the last 25 years all material and financial resources channeled into increasing Soviet people's material well-being were used to increase work payments, pensions and allowances, to increase social consumption funds, particularly for housing construction, and to provide housing mainly from state budget resources.

It should be noted that a tremendous social achievement in our society is the low apartment rents, which have been unchanged for more than 50 years, as well as stable tariffs for the basic municipal and domestic services to the population, including payment for electricity and gas.

In accordance with CPSU socioeconomic policy, in our country, alongside the stable retail prices, there are increases from year to year in the population's monetary income on the basis of increased wages and labor remuneration on kolkhozes and increases in pension provisions and state assistance to families with children. The latest measures on these questions, including increases in pensions and allowances and also a significant new increase in wages for coal industry workers, were published in the press the other day.

As a result there will be an improvement in the material situation of more than 4.5 million families with children and about 14 million pensioners. About R2.5 billion will be spent from the state budget for these purposes per year. More than 1.4 million coal industry workers will receive more than R800 million extra per year in connection with the new wage increase.

On 15 September there is to be the next issue of the liquidation of the 1950 state loan, with a payment of R1.3 billion to the population.

The implementation of the line of ensuring the stability of state retail prices for basic goods does not, of course, mean the complete immobility or freezing of all retail prices. Apart from the resolution of the problem of increasing enterprises' economic interest in extending and renewing the production of goods in accordance with the population's demand, the need arises, with respect to a number of goods, for retail prices to be brought into line, in a planned way, with the changing conditions of their production and sale. This could affect several groups of goods, in particular prestige and fashion goods and other nonessentials. In cases where an increase in the output of such goods could come up against a limited raw materials base or restricted import opportunities, import or production capacities, an increase in retail prices is not excluded. The same can be said for goods for which the demand should be restrained by price, such as wines and spirits and tobacco products.

Consequently the change in production conditions, the increase in expenditure on extracting raw materials and the ensuring of the rational utilization of resources and certain goods determine the objective need to make certain adjustments to prices.

On this basis the USSR State Committee for Prices has adopted a decision on changes in retail prices for certain goods as of 15 September 1981.

There will be an average reduction of 12-37 percent in the retail prices of capron textiles, sewn goods and haberdashery, underwear and knitted outerwear made from capron and nylon, wristwatches (except those with gold or gold-plated cases), individual types of medical supplies, including antibiotics and cardiovascular drugs, and certain cultural and household goods and cosmetics.

At the same time there will be an average increase of 17-27 percent in the retail prices of wines and spirits and tobacco products, with a view to limiting their consumption. This measure takes into account proposals to this effect from working people.

Retail prices are increased by 25-30 percent for jewelry, cut glass, carpets, furs and fur goods, sewn goods and haberdashery made from natural leather, high-quality china services.

Prices for children's goods and gold crowns for teeth remain at the existing level. The allowance payable on the registration of marriages for people marrying for the first time and purchasing a gold wedding ring will be increased.

With a view to the economical expenditure of petroleum products it is deemed necessary to increase retail prices for gasoline to 30-40 kopecks per liter, and also to increase prices for boat engineers, river and lake boats, launches, hydroplanes and yachts for private use.

Appropriate compensation at the state's expense for the additional cost of gasoline is to be provided for the first and second group, patriotic war invalids who are provided with transport facilities free, on concessionary terms or at full cost, and also for other categories of invalids who receive transport facilities free or on concessionary terms.

As is known, our party adopts all the necessary measures to ensure the material backup for the couse of stabilizing state retail prices for basic goods. The main condition of this is, of course, the increasing production of consumer goods and on this basis an increase in marketable commodities, and also the extension of the sphere of paid services to the population. To this end increasing preferential rates of consumer goods production are planned.

A special role belongs to the development of the agroindustrial complex, which will ensure a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials. In the 5-year period the average annual output of agricultural products will increase 12-14 percent.

Thus a constant increase in the quantity of commodities brought into circulation and an increase in the efficiency of social production on the basis of increased labor productivity and reduced prime cost will form the material basis which will make it possible to continue to really ensure the stability of state retail prices for basic food and nonfood goods.

The resolution of the tasks of increasing the volume of output of consumer goods, extending and renewing the range, improving the quality of goods and increasing the production and sale of new fashionable goods and inexpensive good-quality goods in popular demand presupposes the resolute strengthening of the active stimulative role of the system of consumer goods prices. This means above all that retail prices must be more highly differentiated on the basis of the quality and other consumer characteristics of the goods.

In many cases the attainment of commodities' new consumer characteristics is associated with additional production costs at industrial enterprises. Enterprises must receive compensation for such additional costs, otherwise they will have no interest in extending the output and improving the quality of the goods the people need. The economically substantiated differentiation of retail prices for consumer goods taking into account quality and consumer characteristics and, therefore, production costs is a necessary requirement for the state retail price system.

In the direction of strengthening the simulative role of prices, the practice of establishing provisional prices for new, improved-quality goods must play a part. It is know that the production of new goods, particularly improved-quality goods, is associated with certain additional production costs for the design and creation of the new product and the startup of production, especially in the initial period.

In this connection there is increasing support for the system of fixing provisional retail prices for new, improved-quality goods. This presupposes that for the initial period of the production of new, improved-quality goods provisional retail prices are fixed for these goods. The difference between the provisional and permanent retail prices for such goods is directed both toward compensating for expenditure in connection with the design and development of the new, improved-quality product and toward bonuses for working people at enterprises directly participating in the creation of the new product.

Provisional retail prices for improved-quality goods are fixed for a limited time, at the end of which they are lifted and the permanent retail prices come into force. Because of the limited period of operation of provisional prices for new goods and the relatively small differences between provisional and permanent prices, the provisional prices have no substantial effect on the general level of prices in the country. Yet they create an interest for industrial enterprises in the production of new, improved-quality goods. It goes without saying that the provisional pricing system is not applied in relation to food products.

The so-called contract prices for the first experimental consignment of nonfood goods and special fashion goods, which are fixed by agreements between industrial associations on the one hand and USSR Ministry of Trade organizations on the other, must also operate in the direction of strengthening the stimulative role of retail prices.

Contract retail prices are fixed by agreement between the said parties for the first experimental consignments of goods and special fashion goods in the light of their consumer characteristics and quality and the relationship between fashion trends and emerging demand among the population. Contract prices can only be fixed for high-quality goods with new consumer characteristics which are being produced for the first time. In order to ensure that the extension of the practice of contract prices has no perceptible effect on the overall level of retail prices in the country, the scale of the [production of the] first experimental consignments and special fashion goods is strictly limited. Thus after the sale of the first experimental consignment of goods the prices for these goods are then fixed by pricing organs, which determine retail prices for the new goods in relation to the existing level of retail prices for similar goods, taking into account the quality and other consumer characteristics of the new product.

In conclusion it should be stressed yet again that the basic economic condition for ensuring the stability of retail prices is the further increase in social production efficiency, the improvement of labor productivity, the reduction of the prime cost of output, the toughening of the policy of thrift regarding material and labor expenditure and the strengthening of financial discipline.

The decisions taken by the USSR State Committee for Prices do not affect basic food and nonfood goods. Retail prices for these goods will remain stable in future, as the 26th CPSU Congress decisions provide.

CRITICISM OF MACHINE BUILDING OFFICIALS CITED

PM211211 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 September publishes on page 2 a 1,700-word Barnaul-Moscow report by special correspondents V. Lyubitskiy and V. Sapov under the headline "At Low Speed," on delays in the planned production of core-drilling machines at the Barnaul geological prospecting equipment plant. The report outlines the history of the development of the new machines and the delays in their production, stating that leaders of the Soyuznefteprommash all-union industrial association and the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building "do not share the production workers' enthusiasm" and giving details of the delays in building a new shop and commencing production. The report notes that last January, after discussion in the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, V. Pavlov, the association chief, and A. Rutskoy, USSR first deputy minister of chemical and petroleum machine building, "gave assurances that 'a range of measures being adopted will ensure the elimination of existing shortcomings and bring about a sharp improvement in work to create...geological prospecting equipment.'" But, the report says, "even after that, the situation remains virtually unchanged."

VOLGA WATER TO BE PIPED TO WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN

WA221405 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 August publishes on page one a 200-word unattributed report on a planned 1,500 km pipeline to carry water from the Volga's Zhigulevskoye Sea near Kubyyshev to western Kazakhstan's arid Mangyshiak Peninsula. According to the report, technical-economic documentation has already been completed for the one-meter-in-diameter pipeline, which will be the largest of its type in the Soviet Union or the world. The Kuybyshev to Mangyshlak "steel river" will supply fresh water to Mangyshlak's southern cities and oil and gas fields, helping to speed the development of the region's oil and gas industry.

PAPER ON OBSTRUCTIONS OF PLANT'S INITIATIVE

PM211409 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 13 September publishes on page 2 a 2,200-word Ivanovo-Moscow report by special correspondents L. Gladysheva and V. Shilov under the rubric "Managing the Economy Effectively" and the headline "Initiative Outside the Plan" describing how, although the Ivanovo Machine Tool Building Association has developed and put into production a revolutionary electronically controlled "processing center" for the metallurgical industry which is in demand internationally, the association's directory, V.P. Kabaidze, has been unable to persuade the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry to amend the association's plan to allow for an increase in the production of other output since, "in assimilating the production of sophisticated articles the collective has been unable to fulfill the targets for the entire range and volume of marketable output." This, the report says, has led to the curtailment of the association's economic incentive funds and thus to difficulties in providing amenities for workers. The initially lower profitability of the new machines, the report continues, has been another reason for official reluctance to alter the plan. However, a commission from the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and Social Relations, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the report states, agreed that Kabaidze is "fighting for a just cause and should be helped." Nevertheless, although the former minister, I.S. Silayev, compiled a "plan of measures for improving the work of the Ivanovo Machine Tool Building Production Association," he was reassigned before these measures were acted on.

The report concludes with an account of a telephone conversation with the incumbent minister of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, B.V. Balmont, who claims to have no knowledge of Silayev's plan.

PAPER REVIEWS FODDER PROCUREMENT CAMPAIGN

PM210927 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Zootechnician Mr Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Full Readiness for the Fodder Production Base"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 7 September the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had procured 60.4 million tons of hay--almost 20 percent more than last year and 90 percent of the planned amount. As for cured hay, however, only 82 percent of last year's level has been laid in--53.8 million tons. Some 64.2 million tons (118 percent) of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder have been accepted, and approximately 69 million tons of silage have been obtained--110 percent of last year's level and 28 percent [as published] of the planned amount. Some 5.96 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder have been produced. Lifting of fodder root crops has begun. So far 708,000 tons of them have been procured.

There is appreciable unevenness in the fulfillment of fodder procurement targets. Thus, Moldavian farmers have already laid in store the planned quantity of hay--241,000 tons--and Kazakh and Ukrainian farms have considerably exceeded their original targets (106 and 118 percent respectively). At the same tine the procurement plan for this fodder has been fulfilled by only 49 percent in Georgia. The Armenian SSR has laid down over 50 percent more cured hay than a year ago, while the Turkmen SSR has laid down less than 3/4 of last year's amount. Estonian farms are close to completing the laying down of silage, while Kirgiz kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in store only 26 percent of the planned quantity of succulent fodder.

Little time remains to the end of fodder procurement, and livestock is already being brought indoors in a number of parts of the country. Every effort must be made to utilize all opportunitites to accumulate as much fodder as possible and to ensure that animals spend a nourishing winter. At the same time everything necessary must be done to preserve every kilogram of fodder in full and to get the maximum return from its use. Here, too, we cannot do without creating not only dependable fodder stores but also good fodder shops on every livestock farm

Exemplarily organized fodder preparation occupies a special place in the technological process of modern livestock unit production. The preparation, processing and mixing of fodder not only improves its use, enhances the value of the feed ration and, consequently, helps to increase livestock productivity but also has a positive effect on the technological properties of all types of fodder, facilitates its mechanized distribution and, in the final analysis, appreciably reduces labor expenditure on this energy-intensive operation.

This is well understood by many farm leaders. In Ryazanskaya Oblast's Skopinskiy Rayon, for example, they began repairing fodder shops immediately after putting livestock out to pasture and carried out the important work without disruption or storm tactics and strictly according to the schedule drawn up by the rayispolkom. More than 20 fodder shops were already ready by the beginning of August, and in the middle of the month fodder began being prepared for feeding on almost all the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The valuable experience is being disseminated in other rayons of the oblast.

On the initiative of the Pavlodarskaya Oblast party organization a month-long campaign is being held to complete the construction and repair of fodder shops and installations for the yeasting of fodder and the production of amide concentrate supplements. It has been decided to prepare by the start of the indoor maintenance period approximately 200 fodder shops with a total capacity of 500 tons of full-value fodder an hour and to ensure that they work 1.5-2 shifts. This will make it possible to process up to 1 million tons of fodder during the wintering period.

[Text] Many more similar examples could be cited. Unfortunately, checks also reveal facts of a different kind. Livestock units wihout a fodder unit or with a nonoperational fodder unit are still not uncommon. Some managers treat the question of constructing, repairing and equipping these units as a matter of secondary rather than immediate importance. Here are a few examples. Last year only half of Kostromskaya Oblast's dairy farms produced fodder and most of those merely steamed straw. Some 85 fodder units must be built there this year but a mere 16 have been commissioned to date. In the Mordovskaya ASSR two such installations out of a scheduled 46 have been commissioned. In Orenburgskaya Oblast more than 500 out of 1,200 fodder units were out of commission by the start of last year's wintering period and the same mistake is being made this year.

To be fair, it must be said that delays in commissioning important enterprises often occur through no fault of construction workers or farm managers. Work is frequently held up for want of equipment. It was for this reason that a number of fodder production premises on farms in Belorussia stood empty last winter: The farm's applications for suitable equipment were not met. The Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production even failed to start up production of sets of highly-productive equipment for fodder units of varying capacities for cattle units. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz experts and workers under the jurisdiction of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are having to make up sets themselves from odd bits of machinery and sometimes even to arrange for such sets to be made at local enterprises. In Ulyanovskaya Oblast, for example, units for the thermochemical treatment of straw in concrete trenches are now being made and around 400,000 tons of coarse fodder will have been produced by the start of the winter housing period. Farms in Odesskaya Oblast are eagerly following the example of the XXII Sezd KPSS Kolkhoz in Shiryaevskiy Rayon, where a unit producing around 100 tons of mixed feed [kormosmes] an hour is in operation. These initiatives deserve every support. But, all the same, would it not be better to start up production of such equipment at specialized enterprises?

Voronezhskaya Oblast farms, too, are laying a reliable foundation for fodder preparation. The oblast has concluded a review of the readiness of fodder shops, during which not only was the condition of fodder preparing equipment checked and shortcomings in the preparation of farm shops exposed, but repair work, reconstruction of premises and modernization of equipment were carried out at a high rate. Already by mid-August 740 out of 839 fodder shops were on stream, as the saying goes. Their full readiness had been achieved in Novokhoperskiy, Pavlovskiy, Paninskiy, Povorinskiy, Ramonskiy and other rayons.

The following example indicates how great is the effect of fodder preparation and processing in increasing the productivity of livestock units and improving their economy. In Kaluzhskaya Oblast's Zhukovskiy, Maloyaroslavetskiy, Sukhinichskiy and Peremyshlskiy Rayons considerably less fodder is expended per unit of output, while cows' milk yields and the increases in the weight of animals being fattened are appreciably higher there than, say, in Zhizdrinskiy, Ferzikovskiy or Yukhnovskiy Rayons. The secret is simple: In the first group of rayons good fodder shops operate on practically every farm, while the majority of livestock units in the second group of rayons do not have any.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NEED FOR FASTER FALL PLOWING

PM220915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Foundation of Next Year's Harvest"]

[Text] Each year as they send the plowmen off into the fields the specialists of the Komintern Kolkhoz, Sarayevskiy Rayon, Ryazanskaya Oblast, give them special instructions: The more early fall plowing you carry out, the greater the return on your labor will be and the more generous the grainfield will be. The machine operators try to carry out the work within the optimum agrotechnical deadlines. They have seen for themselves from their own experience that early fall plowing is "more productive" than late fall plowing to the tune of three or four quintals of grain per hectare. This kind of plowing provides the grain growers of Olymskiy Sovkhoz, Kurskaya Oblast, with a considerable increase in the cereals output. This year, for instance, the farm obtained 25-27 quintals per hectare from winter wheat on land that had been fall-plowed early.

The advantages of early plowing have been proved by many years of farming practice. It is no accident that leading collectives carry out as an integrated package the whole cycle of field work aimed at increasing yields. The motto of the competition among rural working people is entirely in line with present-day agrotechnical demands: "While gathering this year's harvest, prepare the soil for next year's." Nowadays harvesting and transportation detachments and plowing links form a single complex, and you can often see a combine and a plow or subsurface cultivator in the same field.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to considerably increase agricultural output as one of the 5-year plan's most important tasks. Rural working people are making considerable efforts to resolve this task. They are seeking in the fall to lay a reliable foundation for next year's harvest. Party organizations and farm leaders and specialists have developed competition among machine operators to prepare the soil for the spring grainfield in exemplary fashion. Plowmen's labor has been skillfully organized on the XX Syezd KPSS Congress Kolkhoz, Urdzharskiy Rayon, Semipalatinskaya Oblast. A special link of powerful Firovets tractors has been set up and the most experienced machine operators, who have cultivated 30-35 hectares per tractor per day, have been assigned to it. In August the farmers of Penzenskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts and the Tatarskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSR's plowed over half the area allocated for the spring grainfield.

The example of leading workers is conclusive evidence that almost all kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess the same potential for soil preparation. However, the pace of fall plowing is slow in certain areas. In Volgogradskaya Oblast, for instance, over 322,000 of 3.68 million hectares had been plowed by 7 September.

Pskovskaya and Lvovskaya Oblasts are carrying out this work only slowly. The reason is poor labor organization and low equipment productivity. A number of farms are in no hurry to switch tractors over to plowing when they become available after the cereals harvest and are late clearing the fields of straw and chaff, which also slows the pace of fall plowing. It is important on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz to assign the requisite number of tractors, to organize their operation on two shifts and to ensure that every machine operator fulfills the shift output norm every day. In areas where the advantages of no-till soil cultivation have been proved, more efficient use should be made of sweeps.

A serious obstacle reducing the pace of fall plowing is equipment idle time. PRAVDA is receiving signals that tractors are often out of action because of breakdowns. Such instances have occurred, for instance on the Chapayev Kolkhoz, Buturlinovskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast. Two Kirovets and two T-150k tractors have spent a considerable time laid up on the Leninskiy Put Kolkhoz, Kamanetskiy Rayon, Brestskaya Oblast. Farms have a particular need of the powerful Kirovets tractors now. However, some of them are out of action in certain oblasts, including Kuybyshevskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts. Machine operators are rightly complaining about the Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture] specialized enterprises, which must repair these machines more rapidly.

It is an iron rule for the collectives of many farms that have introduced the correct, scientifically substantiated crop rotation and considerably improved farming standards in recent years to apply as much local fertilizer as possible during fall plowing. The grain growers of Tambovskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy Kray are coping successfully this year with the plan for feeding the soil with organic substances. At the same time the farmers of Permskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts had fulfilled less than half the target by the beginning of September. This situation cannot be tolerated. In order to considerably increase the fertility of plowland, Selkhozkhimiya associations must be more widely involved in this work, better use must be made of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' equipment and fulfillment of the targets for the application of organic and mineral fertilizers must be ensured on every farm.

In many areas the fall is now bringing a whiff of bad weather. Nature is giving rural working people little time for the fall plowing, but the amount of work is still great. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, agronomists and engineers must exploit all reserves for increasing the pace of soil preparation. It is important to introduce leading workers' experience more extensively, to make wider use of the method of Ipatovskiy Rayon's farmers and to create for plowmen all the conditions for highly productive labor and good leisure. The correct course of action is to unite powerful tractors in large plowing detachments and links, to introduce the duty-tour method of work for machine operators and thereby to expedite the soil cultivation.

Timely and high-quality fall plowing is an essential, crucial condition of improved farming standards and increases in the yield and gross harvests for grain, industrial, fodder and other agricultural crops. Party committees and soviet and economic organs must constantly monitor the way in which the fall plowing schedule is being fulfilled on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, reward [otmechat] on time those who achieve high yields, call laggards more strictly to account and help farm leaders and specialists to precisely plan the work of the machine pool so that the equipment is used with the greatest efficiency.

Whoever prepares the soil more rapidly over the entire area set aside for the spring grainfields will be the winner. To carry out this work conscientiously and to high standards is to lay a reliable foundation for the harvest of the second year of the 5-year plan.

GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS REVIEWED

PM221021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "The Harvest Campaign Continues"]

[Excerpts] In the past week the country's farmers have harvested more than 8 million hectares of cereals. By 14 September, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 111.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been harvested (93 percent of the sown area) and 109.1 million hectares had been threshed.

The harvest continues in West and East Siberia. Some 5 million hectares have still to be harvested.

The grainfields occupied a quarter of a million hectares [figure as published] in Kazakhstan this year. On many farms cutting of grain crops is nearly finished--it has been carried out on 23.2 million hectares and 22.8 million have been threshed. On the virgin land steppe roads a swelling stream of vehicles is delivering the grain to the elevators.

The millet, buckwheat and rice fields remain very busy. Although comparatively small areas have been allotted to hulled crops, a great deal of effort is needed to ensure rapid, loss-free harvest work, the laying in of the necessary amount of seed, the delivery of as much grain as possible to the state and the fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for these valuable food products.

Of the hulled crops millet occupies the biggest area. It has been cultivated on 2,661,000 hectares. By mid-September 2,078,000 hectares had been harvested.

But in some places this crop is being harvested too slowly. Farms in Pavlidarskaya, Omskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts have harvested less that one-half of the crop. Not everywhere are sales to the state well organized. By 10 September RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes had delivered to the elevators less than one-half of the threshed grain. The millet sales rate is low in a number of Kazakh and Ukrainian Oblasts.

The country's buckwheat area is not very big either--1.8 million hectares.

The buckwheat harvesting rate is low on a number of farms on Belorussia and Kirovskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts. Sales to the state are slow in Vinnitskaya Oblast. Two-thirds of the oblast's threshed grain is lying on the threshing floor despite the fact that the sales plan has been fulfilled by only 17 percent. There are delays in the delivery of buckwheat by some farms in Kemerovskaya and Kustanayska Oblasts and Bashkirskaya ASSR. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists must ensure more efficient organizations of machine operator labor in the hulled crop field and accelerate the dispatch of millet and buckwheat to safe storage facilities: Procurement workers must strictly observe the principles of farms' material interest envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Stimulate Production and Purchases of Buckwheat, Millet, Haricot Beans and Lentils."

Work also continues on the fields that serve livestock units. Wherever there is grass, efforts are being made to cut it and get the fodder quickly to the livestock unit. Some 61.9 million tons of hay have been laid in along with 54.2 million tons of cured hay; 69.4 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder; 96.7 million tons of silage and 6.2 million tons of grass meal.

The farmers have not forgotten about the next harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 25.8 million hectares which is 3.8 million more than by the same time last year. Farms in Belorussia and the RSFSR's Central, Volga-Vyatka and Ural Regions have coped successfully with the plan for sowing winter crops. Fall plowing is faster this year. It has been carried out over 41.6 million hectares.

PRAVDA WRITES ON NEED TO SAVE BREAD AND GRAIN

PM210923 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 September publishes on page 3 a 2,200-word article by Ye. Manko under the rubric "Reading the Mail" and the headline "An Ordinary Miracle." Based on quotations from readers' letters, the article emphasizes the important part bread plays in people's lives and its emotive connotations and goes on to cite readers who criticize those who waste bread, buying more than they need and throwing away the leftovers. Readers also complain, Manko notes, that bread is being fed to livestock, and states that together with economic levers, it is important to use "the strength of public opinion and means of legal influence against those who violate our laws."

Finally, Manko cites instances of the theft of grain at threshing floors and railroad stations and stresses that readers also point out that "the propaganda of a careful, thrifty attitude toward grain requires more attention."

BRIEFS

ALTAI HARVEST--Altai's collective and state farms have overfulfilled the yearly plan for vitamin-rich crops. Some 220,000 tons of these crops have been harvested. [Text] [Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 81 GF]

UZBEK COTTON YIELD--Favorable weather conditions in the Uzbek SSR this year have contributed significantly to a high yield in the agricultural domain. Uzbek cottongrowers expect a yield of 6 million tons of cotton by the end of the harvest season. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Sep 81 GF]

JOINT FRENCH-SOVIET SATELLITE LAUNCHED 21 SEP

LD211630 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--In accordance with the program for cooperation between the USSR and France in the field of exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes, artificial earth satellite Oreol-3 was launched in the Soviet Union on September 21, 1981.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed by Soviet and French specialists within the framework of the joint Soviet-French Arkad-3 to study the physical processes occurring in the earth's magnetosphere and ionosphere and the study of the nature of the northern lights.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters: minimum distance from the earth's surface--300 kilometres, maximum distance--1920 kilometres, initial period of revolution--108.2 minutes, inclination of the orbit to the plane of the equator--82.6 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

Information from the satellite is received by the network of ground stations of the Soviet Union and France. Simultaneously with the measurements, which are carried out in the Oreol-3 satellite, coordinated geophysical research is being carried out by ground-based geophysical expeditions and stationary research complexes in the Arctic and the Antarctic.

The control of the operation of the onboard complex and scientific equipment is carried out jointly by Soviet and French scientists on the basis of running information, which comes to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the National Outer Space Research Center of France.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1308, -1309 ANNOUNCED

Cosmos-1308, 18 Sep

LD181506 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow 18 Sep, TASS--The USSR today launched the Cosmos-1308 artificial satellite of the earth. It carries on board scientific equipment intended for continuing space studies.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: Initial period of revolution--104.9 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--1017 kilometres. Minimum distance--978 kilometres, inclination of orbit--82.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1309, 19 Sep

LD190732 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--On Friday the Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1309.

The satellite carries scientific equipment intended to continue space research.

The satellite has the initial period of revolution of 89.2 minutes; its maximum distance from the earth is 282 kilometres, minimum distance 225 kilometres and inclination of the orbit 82.3 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

SIMULATED DEEP DIVING EXPERIMENTS REPORTED

PM181217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 8

[TASS report: "Explorers of the Deep"]

[Text] Man can live and work under water, at depths of more than 300 meters, for long periods. This has been proved by research carried out at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanography Southern Department in Gelendzhik.

During the experiment aquanaut researchers V. Skudin, V. Sementsov and Yu. Zakharov simulated in a pressure chamber a descent to a record depth--350 meters. In the hyperbaric complex they were monitored by a group of physicians, engineers and technicians from the Institute of Oceanography and Institue of Medico-Biological problems. The new complex was specially created to train research divers and to rehearse methods of diving to great depths. The conclusions reached in the experiment will be needed for the geological and archeological expedition in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic planned for the end of this year.

BRIEFS

LASER USE IN SURGERY--Turkmen surgeons have begun using lasers in the surgical center in Ashkabad, Turkmen SSR. Lasers were first used during a surgical operation in the center on 1 March. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Sep 81 GF]